

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

13TH YEAR. NO. 264.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1898.

TWO CENTS

A DEADLOCK IN CONGRESS IS PROBABLE

Reed Lining Up House Republicans Against Recognition of Independence.

HELPED BY SOME SENATORS

Conservatives, Especially Hoar, Trying to Thus Circumvent the Radicals.

TALK OF A PRESIDENTIAL VETO.

It is reported that the President may veto the resolution, if it provides for recognition, on the grounds that it is encroaching on his prerogative. Reed and his lieutenants using the argument that the senate resolution is an attack on the President—Radical House Republicans may be able to form a combination with Democrats and Populists and thus succeed in having their way—Senate likely to take a firm stand.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The difficult task of adjusting the difference between the two houses of congress on the Cuban resolutions has begun. The rock upon which the two houses of congress split is the recognition of the independence of the existing republic which was incorporated in the senate resolutions. Were that clause of the senate resolutions eliminated nothing could have prevented immediate concurrence by the house, as the great majority of the Republicans of the lower branch of congress are eager for a conclusion. But the action of the senate declaring for the recognition of Cuba's independence against the direct and specific recommendation of the president has given the conservatives a rallying cry from the standpoint of party loyalty which proved very effective.

One of the most prominent Republican leaders on the floor of the house denominated that portion of the senate resolutions a direct "assault" upon the president, which no loyal Republican could endorse. And upon this theory Speaker Reed and his lieutenants have been proceeding in their campaign against concurrence in the senate resolutions. The speaker's rooms at the Shoreham have been like the headquarters of the commander-in-chief of an army. He had consulted with his lieutenants, Messrs. Dingley of Maine, Baile of Pennsylvania, Cannon of Illinois, Grosvenor of Ohio and Payne of New York. He has seen Messrs. Joy of Missouri, Lorimer of Illinois, Heatwole of Minnesota and other leaders of the Republican opposition, and through other agencies has had a thorough canvass made of the Republican side of the house. He is confident the Republicans of the house can be marshalled against yielding to the senate on the main issue.

Some of the arguments used with those who, like Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, Mann of Illinois and Bromwell of Ohio, are disposed to take the shortest cut out of the woods, and by agreeing end the matter, have been such as to shake the convictions of these gentlemen. The chief complaint of those who want to concur is that non-concurrence means delay, complications, possibly a reopening of diplomatic negotiations, and possibly further concessions by Spain which will embarrass the United States when time for action arrives. These members have been labored with separately. The arguments against recognition have been reiterated and re-enforced in the light of the speeches in the senate.

Especially potent has been the argument advanced by Senators Allison and Morgan that if we recognize the independence of the existing government General Gomez might at any time negotiate a peace with Spain which would leave the United States in the lurch. When France allied herself with us in the Revolutionary war it was for the purpose of gaining our independence, but we were held to the compact by a stipulation that no peace with Great Britain should be negotiated without France's consent. More than this it is claimed that there are evidences that the senate will yield the recognition of independence if the house stands firm.

Notwithstanding the large majority for the resolution Senator Hoar of Massachusetts urgently counselled the house leaders to reject tenaciously the senate's proposition. He assured them that the senate would not hold out. But possibly the strongest argument brought to bear was that the president himself could not approve any resolution which contained such an invasion of his prerogative and which so plainly violated the principle of international law. This strong intimation of a presidential

veto, which would involve an entirely new start and the delays incident to it, had a powerful influence, although in certain quarters it was asserted that a presidential veto would be overridden.

The suggestion that the president might sign the resolution, and send a message to congress saying that the clause recognizing the independence of Cuba was ultra vires—beyond the jurisdiction of congress—was frowned upon by the president's friends. Those who were in favor of concurrence in the senate amendment were not particularly active, but some of them are showing determination. At one time it was said that 35 Republicans had agreed to vote for concurrence, but this could not be confirmed and the conservatives are confident that not half that number will break over the traces. They realize, however, that their chief danger lies in a possible stampede. If 25 Republicans join the Democrats and Populists in voting for concurrence the resolutions go to the president as passed by the senate.

Should the little band of Republicans who will vote to concur make the result doubtful it is feared that many others who are held only by considerations of party loyalty will go over in a body. Some of them have made their acquiescence in the program mapped out contingent upon the ability of the Republicans to carry it out. If the resolutions are to be concurred in they say they cannot afford to be left out at the death. They say they could not justify such a course with their constituents. It is said that many of the western Republicans have been besieged by their constituents to vote for the senate resolutions.

The speaker will hold that the resolutions as amended do not have to go to the committee, but a motion to concur or non-concur is in order. This will bring the whole question immediately before the house. It has not yet been decided whether the motion shall be to non-concur with a request for a conference or to concur with an amendment striking out the recognition of independence and perhaps making other slight amendments in the other sections of the senate resolutions. In the latter case the position of the house would be definitely outlined, and might be more satisfactory to the radical Republicans, who are suspicious naturally of conferences. But in either event, except in the improbable one that the senate would accept the house amendment without further action, the resolutions would go to conference. So that it would amount to the same thing in the end.

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The speaker's lieutenants have held out to their colleagues the assurance that action should be had at every subsequent stage of the proceedings with dispatch and that the resolutions would go to the president as finally agreed upon before Wednesday morning. But those who view the situation dispassionately do not believe that such expedition is possible. There is a strong intimation that delay is what is desired by those opposed to war in the hope of some action by the Spanish cortes.

The supporters of the senate form of expression are very hopeful that public sentiment will compel the house to accept the senate declaration, but they know that the influential conservative element is against them, and they realize that they may be disappointed in the action of the house. In that event they are prepared to stand out against a surrender on the part of the senate. How long this determination will hold remains to be developed, but the advocates of the recognition of Cuban independence refuse to be convinced that any other course than its recognition is tenable. They decline to even discuss terms of any compromise short of the senate's action on this point. Whether they would hold to this if they should find the house equally determined, is not certain, in view of the pressure for action. Still many of the most radical pro-Cubans say that insufficient action is no better than no action at all.

On the other hand there is an element in the senate of respectable proportions which favors the house resolutions over those of the senate and whose influence will be constantly exerted in the senate against that body's own declaration. The outspoken senators who hold this view are the 21 who voted against the resolution as amended, and there probably are a dozen more who voted for the declaration as a whole, who are not at heart favorable to it and who would not be greatly disappointed at finding an opportunity to modify the senate's position. Thus it is that while the sentiment in the senate is not yet sufficiently crystallized to justify positive prediction, there is enough difference of opinion to present an interesting situation if the house should fail to endorse the senate's action.

The senate passed the resolution by a vote of 67 to 21. It reads as follows:

Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship, with 263 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the president of the United States in his message to congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the congress was invited: Therefore,

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,

First—That the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent, and that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand and the government of the United States does hereby demand that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the president of the United States be and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

A hope is expressed that Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, who has been quite ill, but who is much better, will be able to be in his place. In that case he will be in charge on the floor, and he, Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania and Mr. Dinsmore of Arkansas, the senior member of the minority of the committee, will be appointed conferees on the part of the house. If Mr. Hitt is not able to be present Mr. Adams and Mr. Quigg of New York will be the Republican conferees. Both are in thorough sympathy with Speaker Reed and the administration.

Steamer to Transport Troops.

KEY WEST, April 18.—The Mallory line steamer Lampasas, which arrived here Thursday with coal for the fleet, has received instructions from the main office to remain at Key West until further orders, as the government is negotiating for her purchase. But whether purchased or not, she will be used by the government to transport troops to Cuba should the necessity arise.

ENGLISHMEN OUR FIRM FRIENDS.

Frenchmen and Italians Divided Between This Country and Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Commander Willard H. Brownson, who has just returned to the United States from his visit abroad, where he was sent to purchase men-of-war and ammunition for the use of the United States navy, was able to gauge the feeling which the European nations have for this country in its issue with Spain. Concerning the Englishmen he remarked that their sympathy is for us and they are with us to a man. A great many Frenchmen sided with Spain, although the commander said his observations regarding them were based on reports only. Italy being one of the Latin countries, there



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is an element which sympathizes with Spain, although many of the commercial classes, realizing that much of the trade of the peninsula is with the United States, look upon our contention with favor.

Commander Brownson says that owing to the uncertain state of affairs in Europe, growing out of the eastern question, in which most of the great nations are interested, very few really satisfactory warships are to be found on the market.

The commander left the city today for New York, where he is to assume command of the Yankee, to which he has been assigned.

TALKS OF EUROPEAN INTERVENTION

Baron Fava of the Opinion That Congress May Still Be Stayed.

ROME, April 18.—The Pungolo Parliament publishes an interview with Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador to the United States, who will leave for Washington next Thursday, in the course of which he declares that he does not believe there will be war and that he considers the possibility of action by the powers to stay the decision of congress as not excluded.

The Weather.

Clear, with light winds from the north, turning northerly.

SPANIARDS WAITING.

Think Congress Will Act by Wednesday or Thursday.

THEN THE PRESIDENT WILL MOVE.

Draft of Queen's Speech Will Be Laid Before the Cortes on Wednesday—The Cuban Rebels' Further Hostilities Said to Depend on Our Action.

MADRID, April 18.—The situation is practically unchanged, the ministers preserving an awaiting attitude. They believe that by Wednesday or Thursday the two houses of congress will have definitely agreed as to their line of action and that the course of events will then depend upon President McKinley. In the meantime the draft of the speech from the throne, which is to be laid before the cortes Wednesday has to be drawn up. It is short and strongly worded, but probably will undergo modifications in accordance with events that may take place in America during the next few days.

In official circles it is said that the Cuban rebels are awaiting for the outcome of affairs in the United States before deciding upon a line of conduct.

If America decides to recognize the independence of Cuba they will carry on the campaign with greater vigor than before. If, on the other hand, armed intervention is only to be recommended, with the prospect of possible annexation to follow, there will be such a feeling of disgust among them that they will prefer a pacific solution of the trouble by means of a promise of a fuller measure of autonomy.

All internal questions are rapidly becoming merged in the external crisis. Many senators and deputies are arriving here. It is believed in political circles that the debates in the two chambers will be very brief and that no party of any shade of opinion will refuse to grant the government the fullest financial assistance in case of an international conflict.

The Spanish report on the Maine explosion will be published soon, maybe today. It is said to be very technical, but to prove that the disaster originated from an interior cause. It practically shows that the Americans concealed documents and refused to produce proofs for joint use, as the Spanish freely did, thus showing their own good faith.

Stringent orders have been issued to the provincial government to suppress any disturbances of an anti-American character.

The greatest enthusiasm is manifested everywhere among the people, who are subscribing even more than they can afford, to the funds for the national defense. Some families intend to deprive themselves of one meal a day in order to give their mite to the government. Many officials on small salaries have resolved to offer one day's pay, and even two, to the government. Boys under age are asking permission to serve in the army, their parents having already consented.

STATE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The Annual Convention Will Be Held at Mansfield in June.

MANSFIELD, April 18.—The annual conventions of the Ohio Christian Endeavor union have come to be the greatest religious meetings of the year in the Buckeye state, and the convention this year, the thirteenth, promises to surpass all previous gatherings of Ohio Endeavorers.

Mansfield has been selected as the place, and June 28, 29 and 30 as the time for the assembling of the representatives of the 3,000 societies now found in Ohio.

Centrally located, with her four railroads reaching every part of the state, Mansfield is more easily accessible than almost any other city in the state, and a rate of one fare for the round trip has already been granted, so the expense of reaching the convention city will be comparatively slight.

The facilities for handling a large convention are also of the best, there being among the many commodious churches, three magnificent structures, almost adjoining, with auditoriums seating from 1,600 to 2,000 each, and well adapted in all other respects for convention purposes.

President Zomberger informs us that the keynote to be sounded at Mansfield, 1898, are: "Personal Effort For Souls," "Spiritual Self Culture," "Christian Citizenship" and "Missions." Workers prominent in the Christian world have been invited to present these subjects. Dr. F. E. Clark has provisionally accepted, and it is expected that Dr. Chapman, Dr. Craft and the college evangelist, S. M. Sayford will also be present.

President Clark has not attended an Ohio state meeting since 1892, and his presence alone will make "Mansfield, '98" attractive to the many endeavorers who will be unable to attend "Nashville, '98." Indeed the convention bids fair to rival, in many respects, the international conventions of the earlier years of Christian Endeavor.

The Mansfield rally will occupy a prominent place on the program.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ACT.

How the Decision That Coal Is Contraband of War Will Work in Case of Hostilities.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The action of Great Britain in declaring coal to be a contraband of war, as reported from Jamaica, is said to have a significance different from that attached to it in the dispatches. As explained in a high diplomatic quarter, such an order would not prevent a vessel of either Spain or the United States from taking coal at Kingston or any other port in the West Indies. Even when this article is contraband, it is said to be usual to permit a vessel of a belligerent power to take aboard sufficient coal to carry her to the next port.

Once out of the port, however, the vessel takes her chances with her contraband cargo, and it is liable to seizure as contraband of war while en route to a port of the belligerent power. Applying this rule to the present case, it is said that if a Spanish ship went to Kingston for coal she would be able to carry a supply sufficient to carry her to Porto Rico or Cuba. When once away from Kingston, however, the vessel and her cargo would be subject to seizure by United States ships.

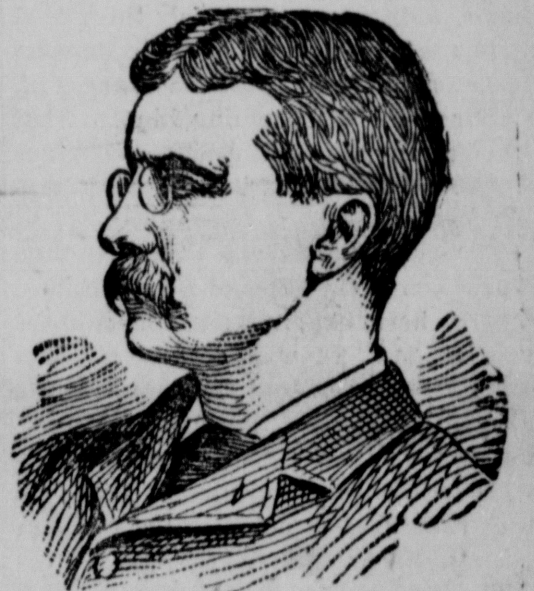
The same rule, it is said, would apply in case a ship of Great Britain or any other country was engaged in carrying such a contraband article. The flag would protect the ship as a whole, but it would not protect the contraband article on board, the ship being subject to search and to seizure of the contraband article.

The rule would apply equally, it is said, to ships taking coal at Kingston for the use of United States naval vessels. In effect, however, the rule would be applicable mainly to Spain, as the United States naval vessels need not look to British West Indies for their coal supplies whereas Spanish vessels would rely upon this as well as other West Indian ports for such supplies.

ROOSEVELT MAY ENLIST.

Probably Will Resign and Enter the Army if There Is War.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Hon. Theodore Roosevelt probably will resign his office as assistant secretary of the navy



ASSISTANT SECRETARY ROOSEVELT.

in case of hostilities with Spain to accept a commission for active service in the army. Nothing definite has yet been decided upon as to what assignment he will accept, but it is believed that he would prefer to serve with the New York state troops.

SPANISH COLONY TO FLEE.

Over 400 Will Today Sail For Havana on a Chartered Ship.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Spanish minister, Senor Polo, has closed a charter for an American steamer of the Plant line, which will carry practically the entire Spanish colony at Tampa, Fla., to Havana today. In making the charter the minister gave assurances that in case of hostilities the steamer would be cleared from Havana, given ample protection and allowed to return to an American port.

The Spanish party will number 408, most of them being young men who have offered their services in the Spanish army in case of war. Some women and children are included, as they are a part of the colony making the move, and it is said also that the hostility to Spanish residents in that locality has become marked of late.

The consul and vice consul, with two assistants, will remain at Tampa. This is the point at which seven regiments of infantry have been ordered to mobilize within the next few days, although there is no intimation that the departure of the Spanish colony is due to the concentration of United States troops at Tampa.

To Watch Spanish Ships.

LONDON, April 18.—Cable dispatches have been received directing all American diplomatic and consular officials to watch for movements of Spanish war craft in British waters and to report any such movement to Washington immediately. It is supposed that the other embassies and consulates have been similarly instructed.

A Consul Arrives From Cuba.

NEW YORK, April 18.—J. L. Hanna, United States consul at Cardenas, Cuba, has arrived on the Norwegian steamer

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The Spanish report on the Maine explosion will be published soon, maybe today. It is said to be very technical, but to prove that the disaster originated from an interior cause. It practically shows that the Americans concealed documents and refused to produce proofs for joint use, as the Spanish freely did, thus showing their own good faith.

Stringent orders have been issued to the provincial government to suppress any disturbances of an anti-American character.

The greatest enthusiasm is manifested everywhere among the people, who are subscribing even more than they can afford, to the funds for the national defense. Some families intend to deprive themselves of one meal a day in order to give their mite to the government. Many officials on small salaries have resolved to offer one day's pay, and even two, to the government. Boys under age are asking permission to serve in the army, their parents having already consented.

STATE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The Annual Convention Will Be Held at Mansfield In June.

MANSFIELD, April 18.—The annual conventions of the Ohio Christian Endeavor union have come to be the greatest religious meetings of the year in the Buckeye state, and the convention this year, the thirteenth, promises to surpass all previous gatherings of Ohio Endeavorers.

Mansfield has been selected as the place, and June 28, 29 and 30 as the time for the assembling of the representatives of the 3,000 societies now found in Ohio.

Centrally located, with her four railroads reaching every part of the state, Mansfield is more easily accessible than almost any other city in the state, and a rate of one fare for the round trip has already been granted, so the expense of reaching the convention city will be comparatively slight.

The facilities for handling a large convention are also of the best, there being among the many commodious churches, three magnificent structures, almost adjoining, with auditoriums seating from 1,600 to 2,000 each, and well adapted in all other respects for convention purposes.

President Zomberger informs us that the keynotes to be sounded at Mansfield, 1898, are: "Personal Effort For Souls," "Spiritual Self Culture," "Christian Citizenship" and "Missions." Workers prominent in the Christian world have been invited to present these subjects. Dr. F. E. Clark has provisionally accepted, and it is expected that Dr. Chapman, Dr. Craft and the college evangelist, S. M. Sayford will also be present.

President Clark has not attended an Ohio state meeting since 1892, and his presence alone will make "Mansfield, '98" attractive to the many endeavorers who will be unable to attend "Nashville, '98." Indeed the convention bids fair to rival, in many respects, the international conventions of the earlier years of Christian Endeavor.

The Mansfield folks are prominent place on the program.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ACT.

How the Decision That Coal Is Contraband of War Will Work in Case of Hostilities.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The action of Great Britain in declaring coal to be a contraband of war, as reported from Jamaica, is said to have a significance different from that attached to it in the dispatches. As explained in a high diplomatic quarter, such an order would not prevent a vessel of either Spain or the United States from taking coal at Kingston or any other port in the West Indies. Even when this article is contraband, it is said to be usual to permit a vessel of a belligerent power to take aboard sufficient coal to carry her to the next port.

Once out of the port, however, the vessel takes her chances with her contraband cargo, and it is liable to seizure as contraband of war while en route to a port of the belligerent power. Applying this rule to the present case, it is said that if a Spanish ship went to Kingston for coal she would be able to carry a supply sufficient to carry her to Porto Rico or Cuba. When once away from Kingston, however, the vessel and her cargo would be subject to seizure by United States ships.

The same rule, it is said, would apply in case a ship of Great Britain or any other country was engaged in carrying such a contraband article. The flag would protect the ship as a whole, but it would not protect the contraband article on board, the ship being subject to search and to seizure of the contraband article.

The rule would apply equally, it is said, to ships taking coal at Kingston for the use of United States naval vessels. In effect, however, the rule would be applicable mainly to Spain, as the United States naval vessels need not look to British West Indies for their coal supplies whereas Spanish vessels would rely upon this as well as other West Indian ports for such supplies.

ROOSEVELT MAY ENLIST.

Probably Will Resign and Enter the Army if There Is War.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Hon. Theodore Roosevelt probably will resign his office as assistant secretary of the navy



ASSISTANT SECRETARY ROOSEVELT.

in case of hostilities with Spain to accept a commission for active service in the army. Nothing definite has yet been decided upon as to what assignment he will accept, but it is believed that he would prefer to serve with the New York state troops.

SPANISH COLONY TO FLEE.

Over 400 Will Today Sail For Havana on a Chartered Ship.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Spanish minister, Senor Polo, has closed a charter for an American steamer of the Plant line, which will carry practically the entire Spanish colony at Tampa, Fla., to Havana today. In making the charter the minister gave assurances that in case of hostilities the steamer would be cleared from Havana, given ample protection and allowed to return to an American port.

The Spanish party will number 408, most of them being young men who have offered their services in the Spanish army in case of war. Some women and children are included, as they are a part of the colony making the move, and it is said also that the hostility to Spanish residents in that locality has become marked of late.

The consul and vice consul, with two assistants, will remain at Tampa. This is the point at which seven regiments of infantry have been ordered to mobilize within the next few days, although there is no intimation that the departure of the Spanish colony is due to the concentration of United States troops at Tampa.

To Watch Spanish Ships.

LONDON, April 18.—Cable dispatches have been received directing all American diplomatic and consular officials to watch for movements of Spanish war craft in British waters and to report any such movement to Washington immediately. It is supposed that the other embassies and consulates have been similarly instructed.

A Consul Arrives From Cuba. New York, April 18.—J. L. Hanna, United States consul at Cardenas, Cuba, has arrived on the Norwegian steamer Estancia, which is about to sail for

WE BOUGHT

about 1,000 pairs tan shoes 10 days ago at a price. To get rid of them quick we have put special prices on them all.

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P. S.—With each boys' or girls' shoes, Free, 1 animatiscopes.

THE NAVAL RESERVE.

IT IS NOW SAID TO NUMBER 7,500 MEN.

Evolution of the Reserve From a Government Adjunct to a State Militia—Twenty States Have Equipped Companies to Serve in Event of War.

The growth of the naval reserve has been such in the past few years that there is now an organization in nearly every state in the Union, and its total number is 7,500, a force but 2,500 men smaller than the whole strength of the United States navy. Its members have entered into the preparations for war with great zeal, and navy officers believe that they will give a good account of themselves in the event of war.

The naval reserve is a naval militia. It is a state organization, comes under the state laws, and its relation to the federal government is the same as the national guard of each state. When the naval militia was first organized, in 1889, it was intended to make it a national reserve similar to the English reserve, with modifications to suit our circumstances. Before that time the reserve had been thought of, but nothing had been done to organize it. A series of articles in a daily paper called attention to the need of a naval militia as well as of a land militia, and several former naval officers interested themselves in the movement.

Aaron Vanderbilt, a wartime naval officer and now a lieutenant on Captain Miller's staff, took charge of the movement in New York, and at the same time Lieutenant Commander John C. Soley of Boston, former naval officer, took charge of the movement in Massachusetts. They decided to co-operate and did so, with the result that at almost the same time two battalions were organized in the two states. The naval reserve was then known as the naval reserve artillery. Its purpose was to take charge of the coast defenses, to study torpedo work, heavy gun work and submarine mines.

Philip B. Low, now a member of congress from New York state and an old naval officer, was the first commander of the naval reserve artillery. The strength of his force was about 100 men. The idea then was that the naval reserve should be a part of the forces of the federal government instead of the state.

Shortly after that Jacob W. Miller, an old naval officer, now captain of the reserve, took hold of the naval militia idea. He thought that in order to found a naval reserve the first thing to do was to interest the small towns, then the state and then the federal government. He therefore raised a naval volunteer force of about 100 men and organized it as a part of the state militia. Mr. Low was taken ill and ordered abroad for his health, and a combination of forces was suggested. The forces were combined, and Captain Miller's idea was proved to be highly satisfactory. At that time it was impossible to get federal aid, but as a state institution the organization flourished.

The organizers had these things in mind: First, the formation of a naval militia; second, an association of all the states with naval militia and ultimately the formation of a national reserve. The idea of the naval militia in New York state was perfected in 1890, and in 1891 a law was passed authorizing the organizations of the naval militia. The first battalion was officially mustered into the state service on June 21, 1891. From that time other states imitated New York, and the time was thought to be ripe for the second step in 1894. Then a correspondence began in New York with the naval militiamen of other states for the purpose of forming an interstate association. The first meeting was held in New York in March, 1895, and representatives came from California, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, Michigan and Illinois. The total force of all the states was then about 2,500 men. The National Naval Militia association was then organized, and it was decided to have meetings every year. In 1896 the meeting was held in Baltimore, in 1897 in Boston, and this year the meeting was to have been held in April in Philadelphia had it not been made impossible by the Spanish troubles.

Five or six states made application to congress in 1892 for recognition and help, and congress appropriated \$25,000 yearly for 1892 and 1893. It appropriated \$50,000 yearly for 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897. This year the appropriation is \$60,000. With this money arms and ammunition were purchased for the different organizations and distributed pro rata. The New York legislature appropriated \$25,000 a year from 1892 to 1896 inclusive; \$18,000 in 1897, and this year it has appropriated \$35,000. This money pays for uniforms, for tents and other supplies and for the summer cruises, which have cost about \$5,000 each. The reason for the increased appropriation this year was the organization of the Second battalion in Brooklyn.

The following states now have naval militia: New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South

Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, California, Washington and Texas. Battalions are also organizing in Maine, Mississippi and Missouri.

New York state leads the list, with a strength of 750 men. The full strength of the interstate association was 4,800 men on Oct. 1, 1897. Since then the growth has been most rapid, and the full strength is now 7,500 men, or three-fourths as many men as there are in the United States navy. This is exclusive of the three states in which the militia is organizing.—New York Sun.

WAR OPTION ON BEEF.

The Government Ready to Supply 100,000 Men With Meat in War.

C. O. Winkert of Kern county, Cal., passed through Pittsburg recently on his way to New York. Mr. Winkert is owner of an extensive cattle ranch in the White river valley and the western representative of New York capitalists who have large ranches in Nevada, Arizona, Montana and Texas. His trip east is to confer with them on prices and other business details for the coming season. Mr. Winkert said:

"The United States government has secured options on enough cattle in the west to sustain an army of 100,000 men for 12 months. No contracts have been made, but prices have been fixed, and in the event of war with Spain the government will be amply supplied with beef for its troops at a moderate figure.

"These options were taken to prevent any cornering of the market by large beef packing concerns, who may be prepared to advance prices at the first outbreak. By purchasing directly from the cattle raisers the government will save thousands of dollars and have an inexhaustible supply at command. The late civil war was an object lesson not yet forgotten. Anybody who remembers the rebellion knows what 'war prices' meant."—New York Sun.

OLD FIGHTER'S VIEW.

Colonel Frank Madden on Racial Characteristics of Soldiers.

Colonel Frank Madden of Omaha, late of the Fourth United States cavalry, was in Macon, Mo., the other day. He was in some sharp Indian fights in the late fifties and was in the cavalry service all through the civil war. He has visited Cuba and is acquainted with the characteristics of the people of that island. In making a comparison of the fighting qualities of those of different nations he said:

"The Spanish have quick heat and activity, the French have the dash, the Germans are steady and methodical, but Anglo-Saxons and their descendants, the Americans, possess a combination of all these soldierly elements. They are as tenacious as bulldogs and can endure more suffering and complain less than any other people. I am an Irishman and was born in the old country, but I have seen enough of Americans to know that they make the finest soldiers in the world. In my opinion if war comes it will be a short shrift for the dons, but they will make a big bluff at first.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

GAVE HIS NAHANT HOUSE.

Senator Lodge's Residence Is Being Turned Into a Central Signal Station.

The spacious residence of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, at Nahant, Mass., has been taken for government purposes. It will be turned into a signal station,



SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE.

the headquarters for that part of the coast. The house commands a sweeping view of Massachusetts bay and the entrance to Boston harbor.

Seventy-five men are at work making extensive alterations. This point will be equipped with searchlights and will be connected by telephone and telegraph with all fortifications along the coast. This station will furnish the triangle for the mortar batteries. There is scarcely a better point for observation along the New England coast than the front of the Lodge estate. The entire estate was tendered to the government by Senator Lodge.—New York World.

Patriotism by Postal Card.

This patriotic postal card comes from a Georgia veteran:

Lost one leg at Manassas,
Another at Bull Run;
But, thank the Lord, I'm livin' yet
With arms to hold a gun!

And still another from "A Tennessee Veteran":

The old gray jacket's dusty,
The canteen battered lies,
And the old war rifle's rusty,
But ripe for exercise.

—Atlanta Constitution.

STAR Bargain Store

THE LEADERS IN LOW PRICES.

Black Dress Goods.

If in need of a black dress or skirt, come to us and we will save you a great deal. Black crepon, black mohair, bayadere, striped, and other new things in black goods, worth 75c, for 49c. All wool black serge for 25 and 50c. Plain black mohair for 50 and 75c. Poplins at 75, 98 and \$1.39. All wool henrietta cloth for 39, 59, 69 and 95c, worth from 10 to 30c a yard more. Fine crepons at 85c, \$1.19 and \$1.49, worth more money, and other new things in black goods.

Colored Dress Goods.

20c plaids for 12½c, 35c plaids and spring dress goods for 19c. A big line of light and dark dress goods, new styles, worth 39c, for 25c. Our line of 50c dress goods, in all the new colorings, is not to be matched anywhere. French vigorous suiting and poplins, worth \$1, for 75c. 50 inch coverts, all the new shades, worth \$1.25, for 85c. One lot of small and medium sized checks for waists and children's dresses carried over from last season, sold for 75c, will go for 39c.

Shirt Waists.

Good calico waists, well made, for 35c. Fine gingham and lion waists, with blouse front, double pointed yoke and gathered, cheap at 75c, will sell as a leader for 48c. Fine madras and percale waists, sold everywhere for \$1; our price 69 and 75c. \$1.50 grade waists, in plaids and checks, for 95c. Pique waists in white, pink and light blue, for 98c. Black Lion waists at 49, 65 and 95c.

Wrappers and Skirts.

The best line and fitting wrappers in the city. Good dark calico wrappers for 48c. 15 dozen of new style in gray, blue and black white wrappers, the best \$1 wrappers made for 75c. Percale wrappers, worth \$1.50, for 95c. Better grades at \$1.19, \$1.49 and \$1.98. Good black figured skirts for 79c. \$2 skirts for \$1.39. Black and colored \$3 skirts for \$2.98. Plain black mohair skirts for \$1.98, \$2.98 and \$4.50. \$8 crepon skirts for \$4.98. Silk skirts for \$3.98. \$7.50 silk skirts for \$4.98. \$9 brocaded satin skirts for \$5.98.

Jackets, Capes and Suits.

Fine tan jackets, all satin lined, for \$4.98. Green jackets, the newest thing out, cheap at \$8.50, for \$5.98. All wool black serge suits for \$4.98, worth \$7.50. The best \$10 blouse suits for \$7.50. \$15 blouse suits for \$10.

New Lace Curtains.

All we want you to do is to come and see our line of curtains before buying. We feel certain that we can please you in style and price. Curtains as low as 33c a pair. Nice curtains at 48c a pair. Our line at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.49, \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$3 is exceptionally strong, both in white and ecru. Better curtains up to \$6 a pair. Silk and Swiss draperies, dotted Swisses, plain sash muslins, curtain goods by the yard, and denims at saving prices.

New Portiers and Draperies for Furniture.

50 inch tapestry, worth 65c, for 37½c. \$1.25 grade tapestry, in all shades, for 75c. 100 yards of silk tapestry, in rich colorings, \$2.50 grade will go as long as it lasts for \$1.25 a yard. Come at once if you want some. Chenille and tapestry portiers, new patterns. Chenille and tapestry covers in all sizes, at great saving prices.

Men's Furnishings.

Well made and yoked back shirts for 25c. 50c shirts in 36 inch long and well made, for 37½c. White neck band shirts for 39c. White neck band shirts with cuffs, for 49c. 75c laundried shirts, either collar attached or with 2 separate collars, for 49c. The best line of dark working shirts in town. Good seamless socks for 4c. Fast black, black with white feet and tan color socks, 12½c grade for 8½c. 20c grade of black socks for 12½c. Balbriggan underwear for 22½c. 50c French balbriggan underwear for 37½c. New ties, 39c grade for 25c. Boys' knee pants and knee suits at saving prices. Blouse waists, in light and dark, for 25c. 50c blouse waists, with new sailor collars, for 35c. White blouse waists, embroidered, for 50c. Very fine white waists at 75c, 98c and \$1.39.

Miscellaneous

Leather belts for 10, 15 and 23c. Gilt belts at 25 and 48c. All linen collars for 10c. Silk string ties, 3 for 25c. New waist sets, new kid gloves, new laces, new embroideries. 25c fancy ribbons for 15c. 39c fancy ribbons for 25c. Watered silk ribbons in all colors for sashes, 39c width for 25c. Black double faced satin, in all widths. Plain silk ribbons for sashes. Black satin, vandyke striped, and a full line of satin and silk ribbons for pleatings, at great saving prices. Ladies' and children's seamless fast black hose, 3 pairs for 25c. Boys' heavy hose, worth 20c, for 12½c. Ladies' 20c grade hose for 12½c. 25 dozen of new sailors, short back sailors, the newest shapes, and a big lot of new flowers at great saving prices. Towels, table linen, crasses, and all kinds domestics at the lowest prices.

STAR BARGAIN STORE,

138 and 140 Fifth Street.

TWO FLAGSTONES FELL

Carrying Down Edward Bunting, of Wellsville.

PECULIAR ACCIDENT LAST NIGHT

Two Small Supports Under the Pavement In Front of the Hotel Grand Gave Way, and It Is Probable a Damage Suit Will Follow.

Last night two large flagstones in the sidewalk in front of the Hotel Grand, fell into the excavation below the street.

Ed Bunting, of Wellsville, with two companions was sitting on the steps in front of the jewelry store and decided to take a walk. The two young men passed over the stone, but when Bunting stepped upon it the support gave way and the stone went down carrying Bunting with it into the basement, a distance of probably three feet. A few seconds later, and before Bunting had time to escape, a second stone fell, striking him and holding him so that he could not release himself. Assistance was secured and the injured man was extricated.

The patrol wagon was called, and he was taken to the office of Doctor Hobbs, where a hasty examination of his injuries was made. It was found he was severely bruised about the back, but the physician was unable to tell without making a very close examination whether his spine had been injured. He was then placed on a street car and taken to his home in Wellsville.

The accident will probably mean a damage suit, as in the view of a leading attorney it is very much similar to Woodburn-Morris case when the plaintiff recovered damages by reason of falling in a coal hole.

The flagstones were supported in the center by two small boards half an inch thick which had become rotten, causing the accident.

GOOD FOR ATTORNEYS.

Judge Smith's Last Move Will Save Them Time.

The members of the Southern Columbia County Bar association will meet tomorrow evening at the office of J. J. Purinton for the purpose of an informal discussion.

At the meeting Judge Smith will make an assignment of cases to be heard in the southern part of the county prior to the next term of court. This will be of great advantage to the attorneys here and will save them much time and inconvenience.

JUMPING STREET CARS.

Small Boys Are Again Engaged In a Dangerous Practice.

The small boys have again commenced the practice of jumping on moving street cars as they are coming up Washington street, and yesterday one youngster came near receiving a hard fall. He attempted to jump a car between Third and Fourth streets and missed his footing but hung to the handles and was dragged to Fourth street where, luckily, the car stopped, and a badly frightened lad dropped to the ground.

ENOUGH MONEY

Has Been Collected to Pay Off a Church Debt.

Reverend Swift announced yesterday morning that enough money had been raised to pay the church debt, and what money was needed would be used to repair the building. Many improvements are to be made, and it is said the trustees will do all they can to make the church among the neatest in the city.

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Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, California, Washington and Texas. Battalions are also organizing in Maine, Mississippi and Missouri.

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Colonel Frank Madden on Racial Characteristics of Soldiers.

Colonel Frank Madden of Omaha, late of the Fourth United States cavalry, was in Macon, Mo., the other day. He was in some sharp Indian fights in the late fifties and was in the cavalry service all through the civil war. He has visited Cuba and is acquainted with the characteristics of the people of that island. In making a comparison of the fighting qualities of those of different nations he said:

"The Spanish have quick heat and activity, the French have the dash, the Germans are steady and methodical, but Anglo-Saxons and their descendants, the Americans, possess a combination of all these soldierly elements. They are as tenacious as bulldogs and can endure more suffering and complain less than any other people. I am an Irishman and was born in the old country, but I have seen enough of Americans to know that they make the finest soldiers in the world. In my opinion if war comes it will be a short shrift for the dons, but they will make a big bluff at first.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

GAVE HIS NAHANT HOUSE.

Senator Lodge's Residence Is Being Turned Into a Central Signal Station.

The spacious residence of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, at Nahant, Mass., has been taken for government purposes. It will be turned into a signal station,



SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE.

the headquarters for that part of the coast. The house commands a sweeping view of Massachusetts bay and the entrance to Boston harbor.

Seventy-five men are at work making extensive alterations. This point will be equipped with searchlights and will be connected by telephone and telegraph with all fortifications along the coast. This station will furnish the triangle for the mortar batteries. There is scarcely a better point for observation along the New England coast than the front of the Lodge estate. The entire estate was tendered to the government by Senator Lodge.—New York World.

Patriotism by Postal Card.

This patriotic postal card comes from a Georgia veteran:

Lost one leg at Manassas,
Another at Bull Run;
But, thank the Lord, I'm livin' yet
With arms to hold a gun!

And still another from "A Tennessee Veteran":

The old gray jacket's dusty,
The canteen battered lies,
And the old war rifle's rusty,
But ripe for exercise.

—Atlanta Constitution.

STAR BargainStore

THE LEADERS IN LOW PRICES.

Black Dress Goods.

If in need of a black dress or skirt, come to us and we will save you a great deal. Black crepon, black mohair, bayadere, striped, and other new things in black goods, worth 75c, for 49c. All wool black serge for 25 and 50c. Plain black mohair for 50 and 75c. Poplins at 75, 98 and \$1.39. All wool henrietta cloth for 39, 59, 69 and 95c, worth from 10 to 30c a yard more. Fine crepons at 85c, \$1.19 and \$1.49, worth more money, and other new things in black goods.

Colored Dress Goods.

20c plaids for 12½c, 35c plaids and spring dress goods for 19c. A big line of light and dark dress goods, new styles, worth 39c, for 25c. Our line of 50c dress goods, in all the new colorings, is not to be matched anywhere. French vigorous suiting and poplins, worth \$1, for 75c. 50 inch coverts, all the new shades, worth \$1.25, for 85c. One lot of small and medium sized checks for waists and children's dresses carried over from last season, sold for 75c, will go for 39c.

Shirt Waists.

Good calico waists, well made, for 35c. Fine gingham and lion waists, with blouse front, double pointed yoke and gathered, cheap at 75c, will sell as a leader for 48c. Fine madras and percale waists, sold everywhere for \$1; our price 69 and 75c. \$1.50 grade waists, in plaids and checks, for 95c. Pique waists in white, pink and light blue, for 98c. Black Lion waists at 49, 65 and 95c.

Wrappers and Skirts.

The best line and fitting wrappers in the city. Good dark calico wrappers for 48c. 15 dozen of new style in gray, blue and black white wrappers, the best \$1 wrappers made for 75c. Percale wrappers, worth \$1.50, for 95c. Better grades at \$1.19, \$1.49 and \$1.98. Good black figured skirts for 79c. \$2 skirts for \$1.39. Black and colored \$5 skirts for \$2.98. Plain black mohair skirts for \$1.98, \$2.98 and \$4.50. \$8 crepon skirts for \$4.98. Silk skirts for \$3.98. \$7.50 silk skirts for \$4.98. \$9 brocaded satin skirts for \$5.98.

Jackets, Capes and Suits.

Fine tan jackets, all satin lined, for \$4.98. Green jackets, the newest thing out, cheap at \$8.50, for \$5.98. All wool black serge suits for \$4.98, worth \$7.50. The best \$10 blouse suits for \$7.50. \$15 blouse suits for \$10.

New Lace Curtains.

All we want you to do is to come and see our line of curtains before buying. We feel certain that we can please you in style and price. Curtains as low as 33c a pair. Nice curtains at 48c a pair. Our line at \$1, \$1.25; \$1.49, \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$3 is exceptionally strong, both in white and ecru. Better curtains up to \$6 a pair. Silk and Swiss draperies, dotted Swisses, plain sash muslins, curtain goods by the yard, and denims at saving prices.

New Portiers and Draperies for Furniture.

50 inch tapestry, worth 65c, for 37½c. \$1.25 grade tapestry, in all shades, for 75c. 100 yards of silk tapestry, in rich colorings, \$2.50 grade will go as long as it lasts for \$1.25 a yard. Come at once if you want some. Chenille and tapestry portiers, new patterns. Chenille and tapestry covers in all sizes, at great saving prices.

Men's Furnishings.

Well made and yoked back shirts for 25c. 50c shirts in 36 inch long and well made, for 37½c. White neck band shirts for 39c. White neck band shirts with cuffs, for 49c. 75c laundered shirts, either collar attached or with 2 separate collars, for 49c. The best line of dark working shirts in town. Good seamless sox for 4c. Fast black, black with white feet and tan color sox, 12½c grade for 8½c. 20c grade of black sox for 12½c. Balbriggan underwear for 22½c. 50c French balbriggan underwear for 37½c. New ties, 39c grade for 25c. Boys' knee pants and knee suits at saving prices. Blouse waists, in light and dark, for 25c. 50c blouse waists, with new sailor collars, for 35c. White blouse waists, embroidered, for 50c. Very fine white waists at 75c, 98c and \$1.39.

Miscellaneous

Leather belts for 10, 15 and 23c. Gilt belts at 25 and 48c. All linen collars for 10c. Silk string ties, 3 for 25c. New waist sets, new kid gloves, new laces, new embroideries. 25c fancy ribbons for 15c. 39c fancy ribbons for 25c. Watered silk ribbons in all colors for sashes, 39c width for 25c. Black double faced satin, in all widths. Plain silk ribbons for sashes. Black satin, vandyke striped, and a full line of satin and silk ribbons for pleatings, at great saving prices. Ladies' and children's seamless fast black hose, 3 pairs for 25c. Boys' heavy hose, worth 20c, for 12½c. Ladies' 20c grade hose for 12½c. 25 dozen of new sail-ors, short back sailors, the newest shapes, and a big lot of new flowers at great saving prices. Towels, table linen, crasses, and all kinds domestics at the lowest prices.

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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, APRIL 18.



UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Label at the head of their columns.



DOWN WITH RUFFIANISM.

Officer John Whan did his full duty in the arrest he made on Saturday night last, at the corner of Fourth and Washington. He treated the ruffianly law-breaker much more considerably than he should have done, as the fellow was striking and kicking at him in the most vicious manner, and the officer would have been fully justified in "macing" him freely. Further than this, every man in the crowd who aided the prisoner, by action or threat, against the officer, is guilty of disorderly conduct and resisting or interfering with an officer, and is liable to arrest and heavy punishment. Officer Whan called for assistance and but one man came to his aid, and the actions of those surrounding the officer and his prisoner convinced the writer that they would have loved dearly to see the policeman beaten and abused. The prisoner resisted arrest to the full extent of his power, and the language he made use of was disgusting and filthy in the extreme. When the patrol wagon arrived, Officer Terrence lost no time in coming to Officer Whan's assistance. The prisoner still resisted and cursed vehemently, declaring that all the officers in the town could not put him in the wagon. A law abiding citizen, standing close by, was summoned by the officers, and he quietly lifted the braggart and dropped him, like a meal sack, into the cart, and away dashed the patrol for the cooler.

And right here the NEWS REVIEW desires to commend, in warm terms, Officers Whan and Terrence for the manner in which they performed their duty. They were exceedingly lenient toward the prisoner, and he can thank his lucky stars that he was not in the hands of men who have been taught, by stern experience, that resistance to an officer means swift punishment at the hands of that officer. We understand that officer Whan did not have his mace with him—and more's the pity. We do not believe in brutal treatment of any man or of any prisoner; but when a ruffian is acting disorderly upon the streets, or in defiance of laws and ordinances made for the control of the city and the protection of its citizens, and an officer finds it necessary to arrest such an offender, and that offender attempts to assault, defy, strike, kick, bite, or otherwise maltreat or abuse the legalized guardian of the peace, then that guardian has a recognized legal right to subdue said assailant, and to subdue him in the most effectual manner possible, and with the least possible danger of hurt or injury to said guardian of the peace.

In other words, the day has gone by when a policeman can be beaten and abused by a rough or roughs, and the said ruffians go almost scot free, or with but light punishment. The officer has a perfect right, in such cases, to punish his man; and the mayor will not only

low who stands by when an arrest is being made, and when the lawbreaking ruffian is doing all he can to resist or injure an officer, and makes threats against said officer, using remarks such as were made use of by onlookers on Saturday night last, are equally guilty with the prisoner, and are subject to a salty fine on the charge of "interfering with an officer while that officer is engaged in the performance of his duty;" and the fellow who assails a good citizen for coming to the assistance of an officer is a coward and a bluffer, and the community at large will be blessed when he takes his departure from this city.

In a nutshell, down with ruffianism and foul language upon our streets, and up with clean words and good behavior. Mayor Bough has a grand chance of making a name for himself. Of course he has a battle before him, on account of the lawlessness and bad conduct which has held sway under the reign of his predecessor. But he has a mass of good citizens at his back, and we have faith to believe that the majority of the present council will uphold him in the enforcement of existing laws and ordinances.

STILL PEACEFUL.

Although Demon Marlatt Was Expected to Rebel.

Ira Marlatt has perpetrated a well received joke on the officials of the penitentiary. He fondly hoped that the board of pardons at the meeting just closed would ask the governor to say to him: "Go and sin no more," and from remarks with which he was credited of having said, it was feared that if no action was taken in his case he would "fly off the handle" again and raise disturbances and so forth. Guards were on the lookout for him, and when it was learned that Ira would have to stay in prison a while longer everybody began to quiver.

The ex-demon was seen in his quarters under the hospital just before noon Friday. He was laughing and talking with several other prisoners, and when asked about his case he simply said that nothing had been done for him. He insisted that he wanted out, but assured the reporter that he had no idea of causing any trouble to the prison officers.

His plan now is for Representative Ashford, of Columbiana county, to present a bill before the house providing for his immediate release from the prison. If this plan fails, he says that he is at a loss to know what will be done.

BALL PLAYERS

Will Decide Tonight on the Team For This Season.

The East Liverpool ball team will meet tomorrow evening for the purpose of selecting a headstone to be placed at the grave of the late Thomas Twaddle. They will also organize and decide on the team for the season.

Winnie Mercer played third base Saturday for the Washington team against Baltimore, and had one hit, two putouts and two assists to his credit.

George Carey failed to get a hit in the Louisville game Saturday, but as usual played a fine fielding game, and had 10 putouts at first.

Carey yesterday made a three-base hit and a single, with 12 putouts to his credit.

John Godwin left Saturday afternoon to join the Utica team, where he will cover short during the season.

The Phoenix club would like to arrange a game with the Chevalier club.

Dennis McCorran has signed a contract to play left field for the Auburn team of the New York State League, and will report for duty as soon as his ticket arrives.

Ladies' Aid Society.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Christian church has effected a reorganization, and is now in splendid working order, and the indications are that much good will be accomplished through the medium thereof.

Two Strangers.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Kountz, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Dray, Walker, a son.

Somewhere we have read that the greatest philanthropist is he who furnishes labor for others. We are looking for philanthropists whose tin and slate roofs are out of order. At

Cash Hardware House.

Secure your seats for the Ed. H. Mackintosh benefit, Grand, April 19.

WELLSVILLE.

The Stubbins family are no longer in any way connected with the News Review, as carriers or in any other capacity. Subscribers will pay no moneys to them.

GONE TO THE KLONDIKE

Jabbie Geisse Has So Informed Friends.

HE IS LOOKING FOR GOLD

Accompanied by a Number of Friends He Left Cripple Creek Some Time Ago and Is Pushing North--Ed Bunting's Injuries--The News of Wellsville.

It is probable that a number of years will pass before the people of Wellsville again look upon the face and form of Jabby Geisse.

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Through our large stock, with its large varieties, WE CAN SUIT BOTH TASTES--ALL TASTES.

Our spring stock is now complete and an inspection of our styles and comparison of our prices will convince you that the best place to buy your shoes is at

BENDHEIM'S.

P. S. Our \$1.50 and \$2.00 Women's Black and Tan Shoes are equal to those sold by other dealers for \$2.00 and \$2.50. Every pair warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.



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The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.
 HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
 [Entered as second class matter at the East
 Liverpool, O., postoffice.]
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
 (Postage free in United States and Canada.)
 One Year in Advance.....\$5 00
 Three Months.....1 25
 By the Week.....10
 EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, APRIL 18.



UNION PAPERS.
 All Union papers of East Liverpool are
 known to the various craft and unions of
 the city by the printing of the above
 Union Label at the head of their columns.



DOWN WITH RUFFIANISM.

Officer John Whan did his full duty in the arrest he made on Saturday night last, at the corner of Fourth and Washington. He treated the ruffianly law-breaker much more considerably than he should have done, as the fellow was striking and kicking at him in the most vicious manner, and the officer would have been fully justified in "macing" him freely. Further than this, every man in the crowd who aided the prisoner, by action or threat, against the officer, is guilty of disorderly conduct and resisting or interfering with an officer, and is liable to arrest and heavy punishment. Officer Whan called for assistance and but one man came to his aid, and the actions of those surrounding the officer and his prisoner convinced the writer that they would have loved dearly to see the policeman beaten and abused. The prisoner resisted arrest to the full extent of his power, and the language he made use of was disgusting and filthy in the extreme. When the patrol wagon arrived, Officer Terrence lost no time in coming to Officer Whan's assistance. The prisoner still resisted and cursed vehemently, declaring that all the officers in the town could not put him in the wagon. A law abiding citizen, standing close by, was summoned by the officers, and he quietly lifted the braggart and dropped him, like a meal sack, into the cart, and away dashed the patrol for the cooler.

And right here the NEWS REVIEW desires to commend, in warm terms, Officers Whan and Terrence for the manner in which they performed their duty. They were exceedingly lenient toward the prisoner, and he can thank his lucky stars that he was not in the hands of men who have been taught, by stern experience, that resistance to an officer means swift punishment at the hands of that officer. We understand that officer Whan did not have his mace with him—and more's the pity. We do not believe in brutal treatment of any man or of any prisoner; but when a ruffian is acting disorderly upon the streets, or in defiance of laws and ordinances made for the control of the city and the protection of its citizens, and an officer finds it necessary to arrest such an offender, and that offender attempts to assault, defy, strike, kick, bite, or otherwise maltreat or abuse the legalized guardian of the peace, then that guardian has a recognized legal right to subdue said assailant, and to subdue him in the most effectual manner possible, and with the least possible danger of hurt or injury to said guardian of the peace.

In other words, the day has gone by when a policeman can be beaten and abused by a rough or roughs, and the said ruffians go almost scot free, or with but light punishment. The officer has a perfect right, in such cases, to punish his man; and the mayor will not only permit and common sense, but will add to the punishment with the heaviest fine which the law permits. The fel-

low who stands by when an arrest is being made, and when the lawbreaking ruffian is doing all he can to resist or injure an officer, and makes threats against said officer, using remarks such as were made use of by onlookers on Saturday night last, are equally guilty with the prisoner, and are subject to a salty fine on the charge of "interfering with an officer while that officer is engaged in the performance of his duty;" and the fellow who assails a good citizen for coming to the assistance of an officer is a coward and a bluffer, and the community at large will be blessed when he takes his departure from this city.

In a nutshell, down with ruffianism and foul language upon our streets, and up with clean words and good behavior. Mayor Bough has a grand chance of making a name for himself. Of course he has a battle before him, on account of the lawlessness and bad conduct which has held sway under the reign of his predecessor. But he has a mass of good citizens at his back, and we have faith to believe that the majority of the present council will uphold him in the enforcement of existing laws and ordinances.

STILL PEACEFUL.

Although Demon Marlatt Was Expected to Rebel.

Ira Marlatt has perpetrated a well received joke on the officials of the penitentiary. He fondly hoped that the board of pardons at the meeting just closed would ask the governor to say to him: "Go and sin no more," and from remarks with which he was credited of having said, it was feared that if no action was taken in his case he would "fly off the handle" again and raise disturbances and so forth. Guards were on the lookout for him, and when it was learned that Ira would have to stay in prison a while longer everybody began to quiver.

The ex-demon was seen in his quarters under the hospital just before noon Friday. He was laughing and talking with several other prisoners, and when asked about his case he simply said that nothing had been done for him. He insisted that he wanted out, but assured the reporter that he had no idea of causing any trouble to the prison officials.

His plan now is for Representative Ashford, of Columbiana county, to present a bill before the house providing for his immediate release from the prison. If this plan fails, he says that he is at a loss to know what will be done.

BALL PLAYERS

Will Decide Tonight on the Team For This Season.

The East Liverpool ball team will meet tomorrow evening for the purpose of selecting a headstone to be placed at the grave of the late Thomas Twaddle. They will also organize and decide on the team for the season.

Winnie Mercer played third base Saturday for the Washington team against Baltimore, and had one hit, two putouts and two assists to his credit.

George Carey failed to get a hit in the Louisville game Saturday, but as usual played a fine fielding game, and had 10 putouts at first.

Carey yesterday made a three-base hit and a single, with 12 putouts to his credit.

John Godwin left Saturday afternoon to join the Utica team, where he will cover short during the season.

The Phoenix club would like to arrange a game with the Chevalier club.

Dennis McCurran has signed a contract to play left field for the Auburn team of the New York State League, and will report for duty as soon as his ticket arrives.

Ladies' Aid Society.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Christian church has effected a reorganization, and is now in splendid working order, and the indications are that much good will be accomplished through the medium thereof.

Two Strangers.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Kountz, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Dray, Walker, a son.

Somewhere we have read that the greatest philanthropist is he who furnishes labor for others. We are looking for philanthropists whose tin and slate roofs are out of order. At

Cash Hardware House.

Secure your seats for the Ed. H. Mackintosh benefit, Grand, April 19.

WELLSVILLE.

The Stubbins family are no longer in any way connected with the News Review, as carriers or in any other capacity. Subscribers will pay no moneys to them.

GONE TO THE KLONDIKE

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LISBON, OHIO

RESISTED THE OFFICER

But Buchheit Was Fined as a Drunk and Disorderly.

NO SERIOUS CHARGE MADE

An Unusual Disturbance at Fourth and Washington Streets Collected a Big Crowd and Created a Great Deal of Commotion.

John Buchheit was arrested Saturday night at Fourth and Washington streets by Officer Whan, but not before a crowd had collected and the officer had experienced no end of difficulty.

Buchheit was wanted for an old fine, and when arrested made so much resistance that in a very few minutes officer and prisoner were on the ground and a crowd had collected. The man's head was very close to the street car track, and as a car was coming down the hill Whan called for some one to pull him away. The officer was so situated that he could do nothing but hold the prisoner. Whan called for aid from the crowd, and a good citizen helped him hold the man until the patrol arrived. Then there was more trouble. Buchheit swore he would not go to jail in the wagon, but the nippers were quickly snapped on his wrists, and struggling violently he was taken down. He was released at a later hour upon putting up a forfeit, and this morning he appeared for sentence.

Officer Whan did not prefer a charge of resisting an officer, but allowed the prisoner to go with drunk and disorderly. Mayor Bough fined him \$5 and costs.

The arrest caused a great deal of excitement in the center of the city, and members of the crowd jeered the officer while he was attempting to hold his struggling captive.

COAL WENT SOUTH.

Many Tow Boats Passed the City Yesterday.

Something like 4,000,000 bushels of coal passed the city yesterday, the sudden rise in the river having allowed the Pittsburg men to start the fleet. At one time half a dozen boats were in sight from Jethro trestle. Much of the coal is being hurried to New Orleans in order that it may be sold to the government in case of war.

The number of boats sent out from Pittsburg was 33, pushing 171 barges, 47 coal boats and 30 flats.

The river raised several feet yesterday and at nine o'clock last night the marks registered 12 feet. This morning it began to fall and at noon 11 feet were shown.

The Hudson, Ben Hur and Kanawha arrived before noon and were making fast time.

Six calves were put off at the wharf from the Ben Hur, and a skiff for Captain Pusey came up on the Hudson. It will be used as a night ferry.

The Hudson and Ben Hur are due down tonight, and considerable freight will be shipped south. The Queen City will be up tomorrow.

ED. MACKINTOSH'S BENEFIT.

He Will Give Music Lovers a Decided Treat.

Tuesday night, April 19, at the Grand Opera House, Ed. H. MacKintosh, assisted by a corps of sweet singers, will give an entertainment which will afford rich delight to all music lovers. Professor Stephens possesses a magnificent voice, and his selections cannot fail in pleasing. Miss McDonnell is a gifted soprano, and you should not fail to hear her. Miss Stephens' contralto is simply superb. Ed. H. MacKintosh has ever been popular in this section, and deservedly so, and the indications are that he will take several steps forward in the musical world, as his services have been asked for by a troupe which carries nothing but genuine artists. Take your lady friends to the Grand tomorrow night, have a season of genuine enjoyment, and give Ed. a suitable send off.

At the Freight Depot.

Freight shipments from the outbound platform of the freight station took a slight jump Saturday, and nearly 20 cars were dispatched. The receipts are also showing an increase, and the business for the week ending Saturday shows that more business was handled than for the same time last year.

The reports for the volume of business handled during March have been completed by Cashier Austin and his assistant, Mr. Berger, and have been forwarded to headquarters.

Nathaniel M. White, of Hookstown is very sick. He is well known in this city.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



DO NOT AGREE.

The House Strikes Out the Cuban Recognition Clause.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—[Special.]—When the senate resolution appeared in the house this morning, Representative Dingley moved concurrence except to that part which recognizes the independence of Cuba. It carried by a vote of 179 to 156.

The matter will probably go to a conference committee.

NEW COMMISSIONS

Will Be Sent to All Recently Elected Justices.

LISBON, April 18.—[Special.]—Clerk McNatt today received from Governor Bushnell the commissions of those justices of the peace who were elected at the recent election. They will be sent out at once.

J. W. Schmelsenbach has sold to D. Fondram lot 2,005 in Liverpool for \$250; Lindsey Stroup to Mary E. Anderson, lots 1,160-61, \$1,010.

A. H. Clark, assignee of J. C. McClain, reports the sale of land in Liverpool, and is ordered by probate court to pay \$70.50 taxes, \$120.80 expenses, of sale, and \$915.28 to the Potters Building and Savings company. He is to await the further orders of the court.

STILL STRIKING.

Nothing New Concerning the Situation at Kittanning.

President Hughes returned Saturday from Kittanning, where he found the situation unchanged. The men are still standing firm and do not propose to give up the struggle, while Manager Wick is using every effort to operate the pottery, but with poor success.

President Hughes expressed the opinion that the men will win, but was not prepared to state how long the strike would last.

Two Ill to Work.

Brakeman Hamilton made a trip on the noon train today in place of Brakeman George, who is ill.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Adolph Ulrick was in Salineville today.

—J. E. Bowers spent the day in Rochester.

—W. B. Norris left this morning for Ravenna.

—C. E. Macrum has returned from a western trip.

—Major W. H. Eastland, of Toronto, spent Sunday in the city.

—Charles J. Albright, of East Palestine, spent Sunday in the city.

—Fred S. Gray, of Pittsburg, spent Sunday with friends in the city.

—Miss Minnie Brown is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles Knowles.

—Miss Minnie Brown, of Toronto, spent Sunday in the city visiting friends.

—Jacob Qualk, of Coal Center, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. House, in Fifth street.

—Reverend Halligan, of Wellsville, left this city today for a short stay in Pittsburg.

—George DeBee is spending ten days in Chillicothe, attending to some business matters.

—Lief Young, who has been in Wheeling for some time, returned home this morning.

—Albert Corns, of West End, is spending a few days in Western Pennsylvania on a business trip.

—C. M. Rodgers was in the city today. He is from Beaver Falls, and has many friends in this city.

—Hance Dunlop left this morning for Bergholz. He was the guest of his cousin, R. D. Vanfossan.

—S. J. Mulow, of Coal Center, is here today on business. The gentleman has not been in the city for several years.

SCHOOL BOARD TONIGHT

The Meeting For Organization Will Be Held.

MR. M'CLAIN WILL BE THERE

If He Is Not So Ill That It Will Be Impossible For Him to Leave His Home—Mr. Pittenger Has Decided on His Course and Will Not Contest.

The board of education will meet this evening and organize by electing officers. It is probable O. C. Vodrey will be re-elected president and W. T. Norris clerk.

When seen this morning J. E. McClain stated that he would be present at the meeting if he was able, but that a physician had forbidden him from going out at night. Frank Pittenger, the member from the Second ward, stated emphatically that he would not be present and did not propose to make a fight for his seat in the board, as he had no desire to be a member.

At the Grand, April 19, hear Miss McDonnell, the sweet soprano.

A Good Company.

In the Col. Billy Thompson Triple Alliance is to be found something for the instruction and amusement of people in all avenues and phases of life. It will appear at the Grand Wednesday.

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Mrs. Atwood Thomas.....Accompanist

Tickets now on sale at J. R. War-

Admission, - - - 35c
Reserved Seats, - - 50c

Your LACE CURTAINS

give to the outside world their impression of your taste. More people see them from the outside than from in, and as people do their looking during pleasant weather, that's the time to have new curtains.

THERE ARE CURTAINS FOR PARLOR,
CURTAINS FOR SITTING ROOM,
CURTAINS FOR BED ROOMS.

Every lady knows this, but she can't always find distinctive styles. We being HOUSE FURNISHERS realize the differences and provide for them.

ANOTHER THING!
We Give You EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

Instead of buying many curtains of a few designs, we buy many designs and but few of each kind, so when you get from us you'll not get the same as your neighbor has.

Many ladies say, "My Curtains don't look as well after being done up as when new."

Of course they don't. Nothing does.

The manufacturers know this as well as you do, and as a result they are making curtains for \$5 that are as handsome as the \$15 ones of a few years ago.

We have taken

Especial Care
IN OUR SELECTIONS

this spring and trust you will visit our

CURTAIN SALE,

Beginning Tuesday of

THIS WEEK

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We want you to see the Nottinghams at

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Point D'Esprey effects,

\$1.00 and Up.

Crittendons,

\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50.

We are not going to spoil the effect by trying to describe them. Come and see them, and you'll agree with us that the prices are

ONLY 1/2

what you expected.

THE S. G. HARD CO

THE BIG STORE

RESISTED THE OFFICER

But Buchheit Was Fined as a Drunk and Disorderly.

NO SERIOUS CHARGE MADE

An Unusual Disturbance at Fourth and Washington Streets Collected a Big Crowd and Created a Great Deal of Commotion.

John Buchheit was arrested Saturday night at Fourth and Washington streets by Officer Whan, but not before a crowd had collected and the officer had experienced no end of difficulty.

Buchheit was wanted for an old fine, and when arrested made so much resistance that in a very few minutes officer and prisoner were on the ground and a crowd had collected. The man's head was very close to the street car track, and as a car was coming down the hill Whan called for some one to pull him away. The officer was so situated that he could do nothing but hold the prisoner. Whan called for aid from the crowd, and a good citizen helped him hold the man until the patrol arrived. Then there was more trouble. Buchheit swore he would not go to jail in the wagon, but the nippers were quickly snapped on his wrists, and struggling violently he was taken down. He was released at a later hour upon putting up a forfeit, and this morning he appeared for sentence.

Officer Whan did not prefer a charge of resisting an officer, but allowed the prisoner to go with drunk and disorderly. Mayor Bough fined him \$5 and costs.

The arrest caused a great deal of excitement in the center of the city, and members of the crowd jeered the officer while he was attempting to hold his struggling captive.

COAL WENT SOUTH.

Many Tow Boats Passed the City Yesterday.

Something like 4,000,000 bushels of coal passed the city yesterday, the sudden rise in the river having allowed the Pittsburg men to start the fleet. At one time half a dozen boats were in sight from Jethro trestle. Much of the coal is being hurried to New Orleans in order that it may be sold to the government in case of war.

The number of boats sent out from Pittsburg was 23, pushing 171 barges, 47 coal boats and 30 flats.

The river raised several feet yesterday and at nine o'clock last night the marks registered 12 feet. This morning it began to fall and at noon 11 feet were shown.

The Hudson, Ben Hur and Kanawha arrived before noon and were making fast time.

Six calves were put off at the wharf from the Ben Hur, and a skiff for Captain Pasy came up on the Hudson. It will be used as a night ferry.

The Hudson and Ben Hur are due down tonight, and considerable freight will be shipped south. The Queen City will be up tomorrow.

ED. MACKINTOSH'S BENEFIT.

He Will Give Music Lovers a Decided Treat.

Tuesday night, April 19, at the Grand Opera House, Ed. H. MacKintosh, assisted by a corps of sweet singers, will give an entertainment which will afford rich delight to all music lovers. Professor Stephens possesses a magnificent voice, and his selections cannot fail in pleasing. Miss McDonnell is a gifted soprano, and you should not fail to hear her. Miss Stephens' contralto is simply superb. Ed. H. MacKintosh has ever been popular in this section, and deservedly so, and the indications are that he will take several steps forward in the musical world, as his services have been asked for by a troupe which carries nothing but genuine artists. Take your lady friends to the Grand tomorrow night, have a season of genuine enjoyment, and give Ed. a suitable send off.

At the Freight Depot.

Freight shipments from the outbound platform of the freight station took a slight jump Saturday, and nearly 20 cars were dispatched. The receipts are also showing an increase, and the business for the week ending Saturday shows that more business was handled than for the same time last year.

The reports for the volume of business handled during March have been completed by Cashier Austin and his assistant, Mr. Berger, and have been forwarded to headquarters.

Nathaniel M. White, of Hookstown is very sick. He is well known in this city.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



DO NOT AGREE.

The House Strikes Out the Cuban Recognition Clause.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—[Special]—When the senate resolution appeared in the house this morning, Representative Dingley moved concurrence except to that part which recognizes the independence of Cuba. It carried by a vote of 179 to 156.

The matter will probably go to a conference committee.

NEW COMMISSIONS

Will Be Sent to All Recently Elected Justices.

LISBON, April 18.—[Special.]—Clerk McNutt today received from Governor Bushnell the commissions of those justices of the peace who were elected at the recent election. They will be sent out at once.

J. W. Schmelsenbach has sold to D. Fondram lot 2,005 in Liverpool for \$250; Lindsey Stroup to Mary E. Anderson, lots 1,160-61, \$1,010.

A. H. Clark, assignee of J. C. McClain, reports the sale of land in Liverpool, and is ordered by probate court to pay \$70.50 taxes, \$120.80 expenses, of sale, and \$915.28 to the Potters Building and Savings company. He is to await the further orders of the court.

STILL STRIKING.

Nothing New Concerning the Situation at Kittanning.

President Hughes returned Saturday from Kittanning, where he found the situation unchanged. The men are still standing firm and do not propose to give up the struggle, while Manager Wick is using every effort to operate the pottery, but with poor success.

President Hughes expressed the opinion that the men will win, but was not prepared to state how long the strike would last.

Two Ill to Work.

Brakeman Hamilton made a trip on the noon train today in place of Brakeman George, who is ill.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Adolph Ulrick was in Sahneville today.

—J. E. Bowers spent the day in Rochester.

—W. B. Norris left this morning for Ravenna.

—C. E. Macrum has returned from a western trip.

—Major W. H. Eastland, of Toronto, spent Sunday in the city.

—Charles J. Albright, of East Palestine, spent Sunday in the city.

—Fred S. Gray, of Pittsburg, spent Sunday with friends in the city.

—Miss Minnie Brown is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles Knowles.

—Miss Minnie Brown, of Toronto, spent Sunday in the city visiting friends.

—Jacob Qualk, of Coal Center, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. House, in Fifth street.

—Reverend Halligan, of Wellsville, left this city today for a short stay in Pittsburg.

—George DeBee is spending ten days in Chillicothe, attending to some business matters.

—Lief Young, who has been in Wheeling for some time, returned home this morning.

—Albert Corns, of West End, is spending a few days in Western Pennsylvania on a business trip.

—C. M. Rodgerson was in the city today. He is from Beaver Falls, and has many friends in this city.

—Hance Danlop left this morning for Bergholz. He was the guest of his cousin, R. D. Vanfossan.

—S. G. Moulton, of Coal Center, is here today on business. The gentleman has not been in the city for several years.

SCHOOL BOARD TONIGHT

The Meeting For Organization Will Be Held.

MR. MCCLAIN WILL BE THERE

If He Is Not So Ill That It Will Be Impossible For Him to Leave His Home—Mr. Pittenger Has Decided on His Course and Will Not Contest.

The board of education will meet this evening and organize by electing officers. It is probable O. C. Vodrey will be re-elected president and W. T. Norris clerk.

When seen this morning J. E. McClain stated that he would be present at the meeting if he was able, but that a physician had forbidden him from going out at night. Frank Pittenger, the member from the Second ward, stated emphatically that he would not be present and did not propose to make a fight for his seat in the board, as he had no desire to be a member.

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THE BIG STORE

THE BOYS ARE READY

Should They Be Needed at the Front.

ALL TROOPS ARE EQUIPPED

Adjutant General Axline Has Been Busy With Preparations, and Is Now Convinced That Ohio Will Make a Good Showing in the Army.

The following interesting news has been sent out from Columbus:

"General Axline stated today that the National Guard is fully prepared for a call whenever the word goes out from Washington that Ohio troops are needed. The Guard is always in readiness to be called out, but there is no doubt that in the present instance every precaution has been taken to see that the troops are fully equipped, and that all of their arms and accoutrements are in as perfect condition as possible. The commanders of the various regiments have been filling out their companies to the full quota and making every preparation for the call which has seemed inevitable for several weeks. Ohio will have every reason to be proud of her representation in the great army of the nation's defenders, which is likely to be assembled in the near future."

What is said of the rest of the Guard can be said of Company E. With the new arms ready for use the command can go to the front as well prepared as any.

NOT THE LAST

Will the Eighth Regiment Be to Go to the Front.

Since the announcement that Ohio regiments would be ordered out according to the seniority of the colonel commanding it has been stated that the Eighth would be the last called. That, however, is not true, as the Seventeenth only last week elected a colonel, and although he is an old member of the guard and at one time commanded the regiment the opinion prevails that he goes to the bottom of the last.

DR. D. VINCENT

Cleveland's Successful Specialist, Has Decided to Locate Here Permanently.

Dr. Vincent graduated with honor from the Detroit medical college in 1880. After graduating he took a post graduate course in St. Mary's hospital, Detroit, on diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat and chest, after which he began practicing the above specialties, which he has continued ever since, and earned a reputation that extends over Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. In 1885 the doctor took another post graduate course in New York city, and in 1894 and '95 spent one year abroad, to perfect his studies, spending the most of the time in London, England, and Glasgow, Scotland; also visiting the hospitals of Berlin and Paris.

The doctor discovered an absolute and sure cure for rupture a few years ago, and at present there are many physicians who are giving his treatment for that dreaded malady. Dr. Vincent's method of treatment is absolutely safe and does not consist of a truss or any surgical operation. It is not attended with any pain whatever, the process being directed by tested agencies and years of experience, which bring about the most speedy relief and permanent, healthy condition. Consultation and advice, treatments and medicine, are absolutely free this week, the doctor being essentially liberal in this respect, and being willing that all who avail themselves of his services should be satisfied of his ability to cure them. Dr. Vincent can be consulted at his office in the Foutts building, Fifth and Market streets, second floor.

HOME FROM THE SOUTH.

F. D. Kitchell Has Resumed His Duties.

F. D. Kitchell, cashier of the Potters' National bank, returned Saturday from Florida where he spent a few months in search of health. Mr. Kitchell is much improved, and today resumed his duties at the bank.

Needs a Few Repairs.

The board walk on Trentvale street, from Sheridan avenue to the top of the hill, is in very bad condition, and unless repaired the city may be the defendant in damage cases. From Greasy street the place is in total darkness, and already several persons have been injured going over the hill. The place should be repaired at once.

Coming Home.

Mrs. Esther Thomas and daughter, Miss Hattie, who have been spending some time at Potters' National bank, returned home tomorrow evening.

THEY DREAD DELAY.

OWNERS OF COASTING VESSELS WANT WAR QUESTION SETTLED.

Trade in Lumber, Clay and Cotton Is Seriously Affected—Merchants Interviewed Claim Their Interests Are Suffering—All Complain of the Uncertain Situation.

To what extent the coasting trade of the United States, which in recent years has assumed tremendous proportions, will be interfered with by a war between this country and Spain is a question of the hour, as a stoppage of this vast commerce would not only affect those directly engaged in it, but would be felt all over this country. Millions of dollars' worth of the products of the northern and southern sections of the United States are exchanged each year by the all water route, and the tonnage carried by coastwise vessels reaches stupendous amounts.

Although the railroads penetrating the south may at the present time truthfully boast of excellent equipment, they would nevertheless be powerless to furnish the requisite freight transportation in case our Atlantic coast shipping trade was hampered by the presence of a Spanish fleet. For instance, the vast quantities of lumber shipped from the south could not possibly be carried by the railroads, and the great increase in rail over water freight rates would so materially increase the cost of goods thus transported that their sale would naturally be restricted to the lowest possible extent.

Business men whose interests are in any way allied with coastwise commerce are very anxious that the Spanish difficulties be ended as quickly as possible. They all complain that the uncertainty of the situation has stagnated business. No one knows what to expect. The shipowner, the shipping agent, the owner of goods ready for transportation—in fact, every one connected with the coastwise trade—is at sea, so to speak. They say that if war was declared all uncertainty would be over and people would adjust themselves to the conditions.

If it becomes necessary to ship the lumber we must have from the south by rail, its cost to the consumer will be increased at least \$6 per 1,000 feet. A substitution of spruce and hemlock from the interior would probably be made wherever possible. Our shipments to the south consist of general merchandise of all kinds. The products of the south brought to northern ports consist principally of lumber, cotton, clay, turpentine, rosin, tar, pitch, etc. The lumber industry would be most seriously affected by Spain's interference with this commerce. One of a firm of leading lumber dealers says: "Actual war would not hurt our business nearly so much as have the rumors. Everything is at a complete standstill. All of the southern business will be absolutely stopped in case of war. Neither the owners of lumber nor vessels will take the risk of shipping. English vessels will not be available, even if it was lawful to employ them in the trade, for in many cases they would be unable to deliver the goods, being too deep in draft. Our own coasters are the only vessels afloat capable of carrying on this trade. Orders already in are being delivered, but no future business is being taken by the mills down south. Besides, people in New York don't want to buy lumber until they see what is going to be done. It will be out of the question to get our yellow pine by rail. The freight rates are too high. The suspense is what hurts us. If war was declared, we would adjust ourselves to the conditions. We are hoping for a speedy settlement of the question."

Dealers in kaolin and china clay say: "About 30,000 tons of clay are shipped north each year. It enters largely into the manufacture of paper for news paper and is used to some extent in making other classes of paper. In case of war the material could be shipped by rail, but that would bring the price up to a figure that would enable England to sell her product in this country."

"I don't think the Spaniards will be able to interfere with our coast trade if war breaks out," says Captain Fickett of a coast line of steamers. "This carrying trade must be done, and we'll find a way to do it. Why, this country will have armed vessels as thick as flies patrolling the coast. The war scare is worse than the real thing. The freight business is paralyzed. Masters, owners and shippers are afraid. One of our biggest local owners has every one of his vessels in nearby waters, so that he can corral the whole fleet in New York harbor in ten days. Shipments of cotton have fallen off greatly since the opening of mills for manufacturing in the south. Ninety-five per cent of the lumber is shipped in sailing vessels. If we're going to have war, let's have it at once and have it done with."

Henry Heintz says: "We are near the end of the season as far as raw cotton is concerned, and not much damage in prices is expected in case of war. Natural conditions will have more effect, in my opinion, upon the price of the next crop than will a war with Spain. Spain can't effectively block our coast. The carrying trade to foreign countries can be transferred to foreign bottoms. The railroads carry a great deal of the cotton at present. Last year the northern mills took 1,500,000 bales and Canada took 77,000. Of this amount 875,000

bales were transported by rail. However, we should have no war. There is no occasion for it. This country has gone into hysterics and made great preparations to whip poor little Spain."—Washington Star.

A PIRATE'S FITTING END.

The Buccaneer L'Olonnois Was Tortured to Death by Indians.

In St. Nicholas, in his series of sketches of "The Buccaneers of Our Coast," Mr. Frank R. Stockton tells of the adventures of L'Olonnois, the Frenchman. While coasting along Honduras L'Olonnois ran his vessel ashore. Mr. Stockton says:

As it was impossible to get their great vessel off the sand banks the pirates set to work to break her up and build a boat out of her planks. But when they began the work they had no idea it would take so long to build a boat. It was months before the unwieldy craft was finished, and they occupied part of the time in gardening, planting French beans, which were ripe in about six weeks, and gave them some fresh vegetables. They also had some of the ship's stores, and made bread, thus managing to live very well.

L'Olonnois was never intended by nature to be a boatbuilder, and when the boat was finished it was discovered that it had been planned so badly that it would not hold them all, so they drew lots to see who should embark in her, for one-half of them would have to stay until the others came back. Of course L'Olonnois went in the boat, and he reached the mouth of the Nicaragua river. There his party was attacked by some Spaniards and Indians, who killed more than half of them and prevented the others from landing. L'Olonnois and the rest of his men got safely away, and they might have sailed back to the island where they had left their comrades, for there was now room enough for them all. But instead they went to the coast of Cartagena.

The pirates left on the island by their heartless companions were rescued by a buccaneering vessel, but L'Olonnois had now reached the end of his wicked career.

On the shores where he landed he did not find prosperous villages and peaceful inhabitants to be robbed, but instead he came upon a fierce tribe of Indians called by the Spaniards "bravos," or wild men. These people would never have anything to do with the whites. It was impossible to conquer them or to pacify them. They hated white men. They had heard of L'Olonnois and his buccaneers, and when they found this notorious pirate upon their shores they were filled with a fury such as they had never felt toward any other of his race.

Nearly all of the buccaneers were killed, and L'Olonnois, being taken prisoner, was put to death with most cruel tortures—a fate of which he had no right to complain.

Beautiful Winona.

Winona lake, Indiana, (formerly Eagle lake) is an attractive summer haven on the Pennsylvania lines near Warsaw, Indiana. As the site of Winona Assembly and Summer school, this resort has grown into popular favor very rapidly. Improvements made on the two hundred acres of romantic woodland which stretches nearly two miles along the eastern shore of Winona lake, a beautiful sheet of water, include all the comforts and conveniences for a highly enjoyable sojourn. Ample facilities are at hand for satisfactory entertainment at reasonable rates at the commodious hotel which adjoins the railway station at the entrance to the grounds, in cosy cottages, or in tents as may be preferred.

Persons who may desire to combine devotion, entertainment and instruction with rest and recreation will find Winona lake the ideal spot for invigorating both mind and body by instructive entertainment and study and health-giving recreation. The educational work of the Summer school is in charge of well known instructors. The college halls are equipped with all required paraphernalia; the large auditorium in which the Assembly meets, and in which prominent lecturers are heard during the season, has a seating capacity of over 3,000. An amphitheatre, race track and other facilities for athletic pastimes are provided. The fishing, bathing and boating are fine, the large fleet of boats being of the best.

The season of 1898 will open May 15. Commencing on that date excursion tickets with 15 day limit will be on sale via Pennsylvania lines. They may be obtained during May, June, July and August. The sale of season excursion tickets will begin June 1, and continue daily until Sept. 30. Season excursion tickets will be good returning until Oct. 31.

Full information about the attractions at "Beautiful Winona," its Assembly and Summer school, etc., will be cheerfully furnished all who address Mr. Sol. C. Dickey, secretary, Winona Lake, Ind. Inquiries about excursion rates, time of trains, etc., should be addressed to passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines or to F. Van Dusen, chief assistant general passenger agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNION LABELS.

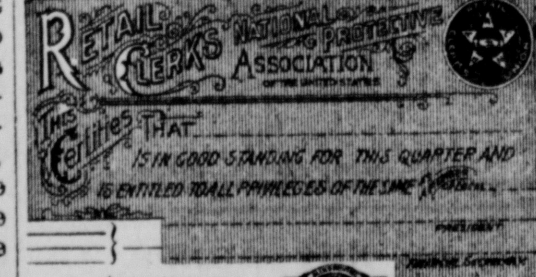
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE. COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER. Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

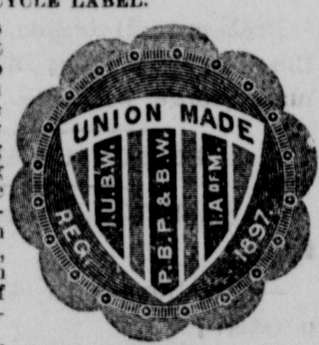
UNION MADE CLOTHES.



You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

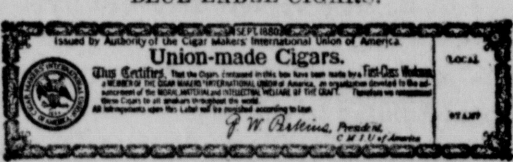
BICYCLE LABEL.

"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold.



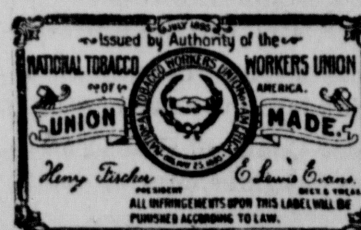
The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.



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Finest Print Shop IN EASTERN OHIO

We Print Everything

From an Election Sticker to a 3-Sheet Poster.

HIGH GRADE COLOR PRINTING, ART CATALOGUES, EMBOSSED, HALF TONE WORK, IM. LITHOGRAPHY, IM. TYPE WRITER, &c, &c, &c.

WE AIM TO DO CAREFUL, CORRECT PRINTING; TO MAKE SOMETHING ATTRACTIVE.

OUR WORK EMBRACES CARDS, LETTER HEADS, INVOICE SHEETS, INVITATIONS, FOLDERS, CIRCULARS, BILLS, &c.

Book Work.

No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

Our Type.

Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

Our Presses.

The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell High Wages, Fine Equipment, Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

HE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

THE BOYS ARE READY

Should They Be Needed at the Front.

ALL TROOPS ARE EQUIPPED

Adjutant General Axline Has Been Busy With Preparations, and Is Now Convinced That Ohio Will Make a Good Showing in the Army.

The following interesting news has been sent out from Columbus:

"General Axline stated today that the National Guard is fully prepared for a call whenever the word goes out from Washington that Ohio troops are needed. The Guard is always in readiness to be called out, but there is no doubt that in the present instance every precaution has been taken to see that the troops are fully equipped, and that all of their arms and accoutrements are in as perfect condition as possible. The commanders of the various regiments have been filling out their companies to the full quota and making every preparation for the call which has seemed inevitable for several weeks. Ohio will have every reason to be proud of her representation in the great army of the nation's defenders, which is likely to be assembled in the near future."

What is said of the rest of the Guard can be said of Company E. With the new arms ready for use the command can go to the front as well prepared as any.

NOT THE LAST

Will the Eighth Regiment Be to Go to the Front.

Since the announcement that Ohio regiments would be ordered out according to the seniority of the colonel commanding it has been stated that the Eighth would be the last called. That, however, is not true, as the Seventeenth only last week elected a colonel, and although he is an old member of the guard and at one time commanded the regiment the opinion prevails that he goes to the bottom of the last.

DR. D. VINCENT

Cleveland's Successful Specialist, Has Declined to Locate Here Permanently.

Dr. Vincent graduated with honor from the Detroit medical college in 1880. After graduating he took a post graduate course in St. Mary's hospital, Detroit, on diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat and chest, after which he began practicing the above specialties, which he has continued ever since, and earned a reputation that extends over Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. In 1885 the doctor took another post graduate course in New York city, and in 1894 and '95 spent one year abroad, to perfect his studies, spending the most of the time in London, England, and Glasgow, Scotland; also visiting the hospitals of Berlin and Paris.

The doctor discovered an absolute and sure cure for rupture a few years ago, and at present there are many physicians who are giving his treatment for that dreaded malady. Dr. Vincent's method of treatment is absolutely safe and does not consist of a truss or any surgical operation. It is not attended with any pain whatever, the process being directed by tested agencies and years of experience, which bring about the most speedy relief and permanent, healthy condition. Consultation and advice, treatments and medicine, are absolutely free this week, the doctor being essentially liberal in this respect, and being willing that all who avail themselves of his services should be satisfied of his ability to cure them. Dr. Vincent can be consulted at his office in the Fouts building, Fifth and Market streets, second floor.

HOME FROM THE SOUTH.

F. D. Kitchell Has Resumed His Duties.

F. D. Kitchell, cashier of the Potters' National bank, returned Saturday from Florida where he spent a few months in search of health. Mr. Kitchell is much improved, and today resumed his duties at the bank.

Needs a Few Repairs.

The board walk on Trentvale street, from Sheridan avenue to the top of the hill, is in very bad condition, and unless repaired the city may be the defendant in damage cases. From Greasy street the place is in total darkness, and already several persons have been injured going over the hill. The place should be repaired at once.

Coming Home.

Mrs. Esther Thomas and daughter, Miss Hattie, who have been spending some time in Florida, will leave for home tomorrow evening.

THEY DREAD DELAY.

OWNERS OF COASTING VESSELS WANT WAR QUESTION SETTLED.

Trade in Lumber, Clay and Cotton Is Seriously Affected—Merchants Interviewed Claim Their Interests Are Suffering—All Complain of the Uncertain Situation.

To what extent the coasting trade of the United States, which in recent years has assumed tremendous proportions, will be interfered with by a war between this country and Spain is a question of the hour, as a stoppage of this vast commerce would not only affect those directly engaged in it, but would be felt all over this country. Millions of dollars' worth of the products of the northern and southern sections of the United States are exchanged each year by the all water route, and the tonnage carried by coastwise vessels reaches stupendous amounts.

Although the railroads penetrating the south may at the present time truthfully boast of excellent equipment, they would nevertheless be powerless to furnish the requisite freight transportation in case our Atlantic coast shipping trade was hampered by the presence of a Spanish fleet. For instance, the vast quantities of lumber shipped from the south could not possibly be carried by the railroads, and the great increase in rail over water freight rates would so materially increase the cost of goods thus transported that their sale would naturally be restricted to the lowest possible extent.

Business men whose interests are in any way allied with coastwise commerce are very anxious that the Spanish difficulties be ended as quickly as possible. They all complain that the uncertainty of the situation has stagnated business. No one knows what to expect. The shipowner, the shipping agent, the owner of goods ready for transportation—in fact, every one connected with the coastwise trade—is at sea, so to speak. They say that if war was declared all uncertainty would be over and people would adjust themselves to the conditions.

If it becomes necessary to ship the lumber we must have from the south by rail, its cost to the consumer will be increased at least \$6 per 1,000 feet. A substitution of spruce and hemlock from the interior would probably be made wherever possible. Our shipments to the south consist of general merchandise of all kinds. The products of the south brought to northern ports consist principally of lumber, cotton, clay, turpentine, rosin, tar, pitch, etc. The lumber industry would be most seriously affected by Spain's interference with this commerce. One of a firm of leading lumber dealers says: "Actual war would not hurt our business nearly so much as have the rumors. Everything is at a complete standstill. All of the southern business will be absolutely stopped in case of war. Neither the owners of lumber nor vessels will take the risk of shipping. English vessels will not be available, even if it were lawful to employ them in the trade, for in many cases they would be unable to deliver the goods, being too deep in draft. Our own coasters are the only vessels afloat capable of carrying on this trade. Orders already in are being delivered, but no future business is being taken by the mills down south. Besides, people in New York don't want to buy lumber until they see what is going to be done. It will be out of the question to get our yellow pine by rail. The freight rates are too high. The suspense is what hurts us. If war was declared, we would adjust ourselves to the conditions. We are hoping for a speedy settlement of the question."

Dealers in kaolin and china clay say: "About 30,000 tons of clay are shipped north each year. It enters largely into the manufacture of paper for news paper and is used to some extent in making other classes of paper. In case of war the material could be shipped by rail, but that would bring the price up to a figure that would enable England to sell her product in this country."

"I don't think the Spaniards will be able to interfere with our coast trade if war breaks out," says Captain Fickett of a coast line of steamers. "This carrying trade must be done, and we'll find a way to do it. Why, this country will have armed vessels as thick as flies patrolling the coast. The war scare is worse than the real thing. The freight business is paralyzed. Masters, owners and shippers are afraid. One of our biggest local owners has every one of his vessels in nearby waters, so that he can corral the whole fleet in New York harbor in ten days. Shipments of cotton have fallen off greatly since the opening of mills for manufacturing in the south. Ninety-five per cent of the lumber is shipped in sailing vessels. If we're going to have war, let's have it at once and have it done with."

Henry Heintz says: "We are near the end of the season as far as raw cotton is concerned, and not much damage in prices is expected in case of war. Natural conditions will have more effect, in my opinion, upon the price of the next crop than will a war with Spain. Spain can't effectively block our coast. The carrying trade to foreign countries can be transferred to foreign bottoms. The railroads carry a great deal of the cotton at present. Last year the northern mills took 1,882,000 bales and Canada took 77,000. Of this amount 812,000

bales were transported by rail. However, we should have no war. There is no occasion for it. This country has gone into hysterics and made great preparations to whip poor little Spain."—Washington Star.

A PIRATE'S FITTING END.

The Buccaneer L'Olonnois Was Tortured to Death by Indians.

In St. Nicholas, in his series of sketches of "The Buccaneers of Our Coast," Mr. Frank R. Stockton tells of the adventures of L'Olonnois, the Frenchman. While coasting along Honduras L'Olonnois ran his vessel ashore. Mr. Stockton says:

As it was impossible to get their great vessel off the sand banks the pirates set to work to break her up and build a boat out of her planks. But when they began the work they had no idea it would take so long to build a boat. It was months before the unwieldy craft was finished, and they occupied part of the time in gardening, planting French beans, which were ripe in about six weeks, and gave them some fresh vegetables. They also had some of the ship's stores, and made bread, thus managing to live very well.

L'Olonnois was never intended by nature to be a boatbuilder, and when the boat was finished it was discovered that it had been planned so badly that it would not hold them all, so they drew lots to see who should embark in her, for one-half of them would have to stay until the others came back. Of course L'Olonnois went in the boat, and he reached the mouth of the Nicaragua river. There his party was attacked by some Spaniards and Indians, who killed more than half of them and prevented the others from landing. L'Olonnois and the rest of his men got safely away, and they might have sailed back to the island where they had left their comrades, for there was now room enough for them all. But instead they went to the coast of Cartagena.

The pirates left on the island by their heartless companions were rescued by a buccaneering vessel, but L'Olonnois had now reached the end of his wicked career.

On the shores where he landed he did not find prosperous villages and peaceful inhabitants to be robbed, but instead he came upon a fierce tribe of Indians called by the Spaniards "bravos," or wild men. These people would never have anything to do with the whites. It was impossible to conquer them or to pacify them. They hated white men. They had heard of L'Olonnois and his buccaneers, and when they found this notorious pirate upon their shores they were filled with a fury such as they had never felt toward any other of his race.

Nearly all of the buccaneers were killed, and L'Olonnois, being taken prisoner, was put to death with most cruel tortures—a fate of which he had no right to complain.

Beautiful Winona.

Winona lake, Indiana, (formerly Eagle lake) is an attractive summer haven on the Pennsylvania lines near Warsaw, Indiana. As the site of Winona Assembly and Summer school, this resort has grown into popular favor very rapidly. Improvements made on the two hundred acres of romantic woodland which stretches nearly two miles along the eastern shore of Winona lake, a beautiful sheet of water, include all the comforts and conveniences for a highly enjoyable sojourn. Ample facilities are at hand for satisfactory entertainment at reasonable rates at the commodious hotel which adjoins the railway station at the entrance to the grounds, in cosy cottages, or in tents as may be preferred.

Persons who may desire to combine devotion, entertainment and instruction with rest and recreation will find Winona lake the ideal spot for invigorating both mind and body by instructive entertainment and study and health-giving recreation. The educational work of the Summer school is in charge of well known instructors. The college halls are equipped with all required paraphernalia; the large auditorium in which the Assembly meets, and in which prominent lecturers are heard during the season, has a seating capacity of over 3,000. An amphitheatre, race track and other facilities for athletic pastimes are provided. The fishing, bathing and boating are fine, the large fleet of boats being of the best.

The season of 1898 will open May 15. Commencing on that date excursion tickets with 15 day limit will be on sale via Pennsylvania lines. They may be obtained during May, June, July and August. The sale of season excursion tickets will begin June 1, and continue daily until Sept. 30. Season excursion tickets will be good returning until Oct. 31.

Full information about the attractions at "Beautiful Winona," its Assembly and Summer school, etc., will be cheerfully furnished all who address Mr. Sol. C. Dickey, secretary, Winona Lake, Ind. Inquiries about excursion rates, time of trains, etc., should be addressed to passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines or to F. Van Dusen, chief assistant general passenger agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

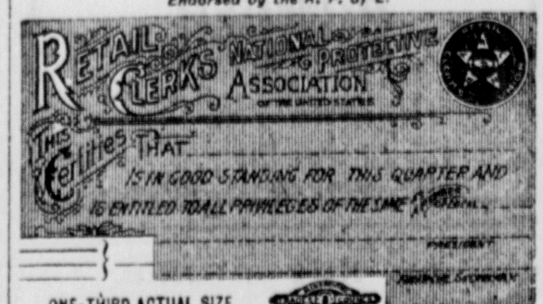
UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.



COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeited, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



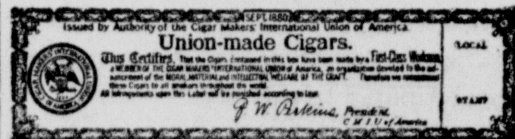
You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

BICYCLE LABEL.

"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold.

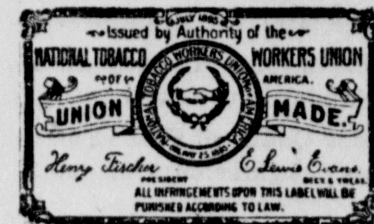
The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label in the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

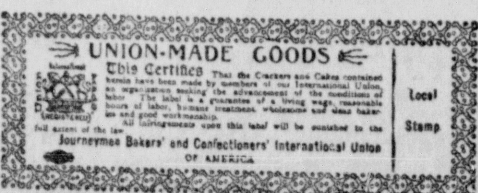
TOBACCO LABEL.



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THREE OF ONE FAMILY

Were Arrested by the Police Saturday Night.

ONE WILL HAVE A TRIAL

Major Bough Had the Wickedness of a Long List of Offenders to Consider This Morning—How the New Official Makes the Punishment Fit the Crime.

Major Bough had the wickedness of an unusually long list of offenders to consider this morning, and some doses of justice sufficiently severe to make the principals remember the occasion, were given out.

John Gourley was fined \$5 and costs after he had decided that he was guilty of being drunk and disorderly. Gourley, in company with his brother, Dave, and his mother, Mrs. Gourley, was arrested by Officers Morley, Woods and McCullough Saturday night. The police were called to the Gourley residence by a message which said a big row was in progress and the neighborhood was being disturbed. Dave declared he was innocent of the charge, and will be given a trial this afternoon.

A man who gave the name of Gray was arrested in Market street Saturday night by Chief Johnson. He left a deposit, and appeared at the appointed time this morning. He acknowledged to having been arrested on other occasions, but upon promising to be good in the future the mayor allowed him to go on payment of \$9.60.

Officer Grim arrested Neil Laird in Broadway Saturday afternoon. He was a plain drunk, and when his wife appeared this morning and paid the \$6.60 demanded he was released.

Thomas Ford, an employee of the Chetwynd pottery, was found drunk in Dew Drop alley by Officer McCullough. He told the mayor he had not been arrested in four years, and was given \$3 and costs.

John Brown was credited to Officer Grim because that officer had arrested him in Broadway Saturday afternoon. He was drunk, and got \$3 and costs.

Officer McCullough arrested Charles Coulson in Sixth street Saturday night. He was disorderly, and upon leaving a forfeit Sunday was released.

Fred Howard was taken to jail Saturday night by Officer Grim who wanted him for an old fine. He paid and was released.

SAD NEWS

Came to Criss McConnell Late Saturday Afternoon.

Criss McConnell, of the News Review composing room, received the sad intelligence late Saturday afternoon that his brother, Clarence W. McConnell, had been seriously injured while stepping from a train on the Cleveland, Canton and Southern road at Carrollton. One leg was amputated, and he received a blow on the back of his head. It is believed that he will recover.

NEXT SATURDAY

Will the Bridge Matter Be Heard By Judge Jackson.

Judge Jackson, in the United States court at Parkersburg, will, next Saturday, hear the arguments to show that the appointment of Hon. S. P. White as receiver for the bridge company should be made permanent. A number of interested parties from this city will be present.

Wedding Bells.

Mr. Ambrose E. Webber and Miss Jennie Gertrude Crabel, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Crabel, East Market street, were married this afternoon at 3:30, by the Rev. John Lloyd Lee. The young couple left on the 4:30 train this afternoon for New York and Washington, contemplating being absent for the next two weeks. Upon their return they will go to housekeeping on Fourth street.

WATER CONSUMERS.

Water consumers will make note that prompt payment of water rent will save the consumer added percentage. Be wise and attend to this matter in time.

TRUSTEES.

After a Bicycle Path.

It is probable the wheelmen of the city will attempt to revive the project to have a bicycle path along the East End road.

It is argued that the work can be done very easily while the road is being improved, and it is thought enough money could be raised to stand the expense as many wheelmen are willing to give \$5 toward building the path.

News Review for news.

PATRIOTISM OF TEXAS.

E. H. R. Green Says the State Wants to Show It by a Display of Flags.

According to E. H. R. Green of Terrell, Tex., Hetty Green's son, preparations are being made for a great display of the American flag throughout the Lone Star State if war shall be formally declared between this country and Spain.

Mr. Green, who is president of the Texas Midland railroad and is in Chicago on private business, recently said: "Members of all parties and classes of people seem united on the proposition



E. H. R. GREEN.

of making a great patriotic display with the formal announcement of war if it comes. The most intense patriotism prevails throughout the entire state. Everybody seems desirous of showing the rest of the country just where Texas stands on the proposition of a war in behalf of the country's honor. I have been overrun with requests to use my influence with the authorities at Washington to secure permission for different people to raise companies and regiments of volunteers in case of war.

"The flag idea, which was started by our road, has spread with wonderful rapidity, and I am here commissioned to secure many flags for different people and towns for display at the proper time. There is some anxiety among the people of Galveston lest the Spanish cruisers or men-of-war bombard that city. Everybody is for war, however. I was something of a peace man, but there no longer seems to be anything else for us to do but fight, and I think the sooner we get at it the better."—Chicago Tribune.

PATRIOTIC NAVAJOES.

Through an Old Scout They Offer Their Services to Fight Against Spain.

Following the example of the Sioux, the Navajoes of Colorado have offered their services to fight against Spain. Robert Mitchell of Montezuma county writes to Governor Adams:

"I have the honor to inform you of 100 to 500 Navajo Indians who have offered their services to defend the United States against Spain at a council held at my camp, and who requested me to write to your excellency. If required, they can be ready in 12 hours, properly equipped in horses and arms, to defend their country. Having had experience of 20 years as a scout with the army in the west and with all tribes, I pronounce them the best scouts of the Indian race."

The Navajoes are the most numerous and among the most intelligent of the Indian tribes of the southwest. They are also the most peaceful and industrious. They manufacture articles for sale, plant crops and raise horses, sheep and cattle and are entirely self supporting. They go to battle in war paint.—New York World.

PATRIOTIC SIOUX CHIEF.

Offers to Raise a Regiment From Among His Tribesmen.

Indian Inspector McLaughlin has written a friend in St. Paul that Crow Dog, the famous old chief of the Sioux Indians at the Rose Bud agency, has offered to raise a regiment of young bucks for service in the event of war. Major McLaughlin, speaking of the proposition, says:

"One could get together from their number as fine a body of irregular troops as there is in the world. They are fine riders, expert with the rifle, have lots of endurance, are thoroughly at home in any weather, and for scouting work and irregular duty and even fighting in extended order they would be the equals of any troops in the country. The Sioux are thoroughly loyal and could be relied upon to do their whole duty in any place they were put. If the government desires their aid, I can assure it not less than 1,000 fine fellows from the Sioux agencies."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Chalky Bed of the Atlantic.

The bed of the Atlantic from 400 to 2,000 fathoms is covered with an ooze, or very fine chalky deposit, consisting to a great extent of minute broken shells.

Near the Caspian sea there are several "eternal fires," so called by the natives, where natural gas issues from the ground and has been on fire for ages.

The stem side of the orange is not nearly so sweet and juicy as the other half.

CONGRESS OF MINERS.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AT SALT LAKE CITY.

The Assemblage May Number 3,000 Delegates at the July Session—Consuls Invited to Participate—Social and Business Programme Outlined.

A flood of correspondence is being received at the headquarters of the international mining congress at Salt Lake City, indicating a very large attendance at the convention to be held the first week in July. While the number of delegates at the Denver session last summer exceeded 1,000, it seems likely from the indications now that the Salt Lake meeting will have two or three times that number. Although the official call for the appointment of delegates has been out a few days letters are coming in from every direction assuring the executive committee that the bodies invited to be represented will accept the invitation almost without exception. The call provides for five delegates from each county, city, town, mining bureau, mining exchange, real estate exchange, chamber of commerce, board of trade, miners' union and trade and labor assemblies. Other organized commercial bodies are also invited to send delegates. Besides, the governor of each state and territory has been invited to name 30 delegates at large, and one additional delegate is allowed from cities and towns for each 10,000 population.

After canvassing the number of organizations included in the call and approximating from returns already received the proportional representation of each the committee in charge has decided that it will be necessary to make provision for the entertainment of 2,000 to 3,000 delegates, aside from the large number of mining men and others interested in the proceedings of the congress who will not come in official capacity.

To provide for properly receiving and entertaining these people a local executive committee has been formed. The committee's estimate of the cost of entertaining the congress is \$6,000, and a large part of that sum already has been subscribed by people of Salt Lake City. There is no question that the sum lacking will be forthcoming in ample time to furnish an acceptable programme.

Invitations have been issued to the representatives of foreign nations in Washington asking them to see that their governments are represented at the congress. The consular agents of Denmark, Italy and Belgium in Denver already have taken the matter up. These three nations, with Mexico and Venezuela, were represented at the Denver congress and took an active part in its proceedings.

The programme to be provided for the visitors in a social way will include a special concert in the famous Mormon Tabernacle by the Tabernacle choir of 500 voices; a reception at Saltair, one of the great bathing resorts of Salt Lake; visits to the famous mining camps near by, and a military reception and concert at Fort Douglas.

The programme for the business sessions will include papers by specialists and discussions on all the more important subjects affecting the mining industry. It is intended to have every phase of the business represented by prominent men in their particular lines, whether investors, mining engineers, mine managers, makers of mining machinery, smelters or laborers. The government will be asked to send one or more representatives of the interior department to take part in the convention.

Among the matters of special interest to be discussed the first and most important will be the report of the committee appointed at Denver to urge upon congress the establishment of a department of mines and mining, with a cabinet officer at its head. A. F. Pence is chairman of this committee and his report will tell the delegates what progress has been made and what may be expected in that direction. Next and almost equally important will be the report of the committee appointed to consider the advisability of a recodification of the federal mining laws. Under this head will come up the question of the law concerning extra lateral rights and the law of apex, the uniformity of state mineral land laws and the mining district laws.

California, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona have a matter of special interest to them before the convention in the memorial to congress urging the opening of the Spanish land grants in these states and territories to miners and prospectors. Utah's special subject will be a resolution asking congress to have a geological and topographical survey made of the entire Oquirrh range, connecting the mining camps of Bingham, Mercur, Ophir and Tintic.

Legislation affecting labor in mines is another subject of moment, and an invitation already has been issued to one of the most prominent mining lawyers in the country, a resident of Colorado, to present that subject for consideration. Utah will contribute to the discussion the result of experience there with the eight hour law which was recently upheld in a decision of the United States supreme court.

Although at first it was intended not

to ask the outside states to make an exhibit, but rather to establish a fine collection of Utah mineral products for exhibition, recent correspondence indicates the determination of other states to be included in the display, and the committee is making arrangements to provide for their proper installation.

All the sessions of the congress will be held in the assembly hall of the Mormon church, unless the attendance proves too large for its capacious auditorium, in which event the church authorities have offered the use of the tabernacle, which would seat 6,000 delegates.—Chicago Record.

Unusual.

Papa—Your young man wasn't here last night, was he?

Mildred—Yes. What made you think he wasn't?

Papa—I saw that you had a light in the parlor when I got home at 9 o'clock.

Mildred (thinking of something else)—He brought a friend with him last night.—Chicago News.

WANTED.

AGENTS—WANTED:—MURAT HALSTEAD'S Great War Book, "Our Country in War." All about Cuba, Spain, Maine Disaster, armies, navies and coast defenses of United States, Spain and all nations. Over 500 pages, magnificently illustrated. One agent sold \$9 in one day; others making \$39 per day. Most liberal terms guaranteed, 20 days credit, prices low, freight paid. Hand-some outfit free. Send 12 two-cent stamps to pay postage. Educational Union, 324 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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Elijah W. Hill, J. P.

Corner Washington and Broadway.

N. B.—I will remove my office to 105 Sixth street, Hotel Grand, on or about April 15.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Probate Court of Columbiana county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

Monday, the 2nd Day of May, A. D. 1898,

at 11 o'clock, forenoon, 12 o'clock, city time, upon the premises, the following described real estate, situate in the city of East Liverpool, county of Columbiana and state of Ohio, to-wit: That certain lot number seven hundred thirty-seven (737), as said lot is numbered and distinguished upon the recorded plat of the "Seldom Seen" addition to said city.

Said property is appraised at \$2,300. Terms of sale cash.

GEORGE KAUFMAN.

Administrator of Rachel Bixby, deceased.

April 2, 1898.

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DENTIST,

Room 4, Porter Building,

DIAMOND.

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	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM
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Rochester	4:40	2:15	8:25	11:50	8:17
Beaver	6:45	2:20	8:30	11:55	8:24
Vanport	6:50	2:25	8:35	11:59	8:29
Industry	7:00	2:30	8:40	12:10	8:41
Cooks Ferry	7:03	2:33	8:43	12:11	8:45
Smiths Ferry	7:11	2:40	8:50	12:20	8:41
East Liverpool	7:20	2:49	9:04	12:30	8:55
Wellsville	7:33	3:00	9:16	12:40	9:15
Wellsville	7:42	3:05	9:25	12:45	
Wellsville Shop	7:46	3:09	9:29	12:50	
Yellow Creek	7:52	3:15	9:35	12:55	
Hammondsville	8:00	3:23	9:43	1:03	
Irondale	8:04	3:27	9:47	1:06	
Salineville	8:19	3:38	9:58	1:27	
Bayard	8:27	3:46	10:06	1:35	
Alliance	8:30	3:49	10:09	1:38	
Ravenna	10:05	4:33	10:43	2:30	
Hudson	10:40	5:08	11:18	3:05	
Cleveland	11:02	5:30	11:40	3:30	
Wellsville	7:47	3:10	9:30	12:50	
Wellsville Shop	7:51	3:14	9:34	12:54	
Yellow Creek	7:57	3:20	9:40	1:00	
Port Homer	8:03	3:26	9:46	1:06	
Empire	8:10	3:33	9:53	1:13	
Elliottsville	8:17	3:40	9:59	1:20	
Toronto	8:21	3:44	10:03	1:24	
Costonia	8:28	3:51	10:10	1:31	
Steubenville	8:44	4:07	10:26	1:47	
Mingo Je	8:51	4:14	10:33	1:54	
Brilliant	8:58	4:21	10:40	2:01	
Rush Run	9:07	4:30	10:49	2:10	
Portland	9:14	4:37	10:56	2:17	
Yorkville	9:19	4:42	11:01	2:22	
Martins Ferry	9:32	5:02	11:14	2:35	
Bridgeport	9:40	5:10	11:22	2:43	
Belvidere	9:50	5:20	11:32	2:53	
	AM	PM	AM	PM	
Eastward.	3:40	3:42	3:44	3:46	4:48
	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM
Belvidere	4:45	19:00	14:45	11:00	2:45
Bridgeport	4:53	9:03	14:54	11:10	2:53
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Yorkville	5:10	9:25	15:11	11:25	3:17
Portland	5:15	9:30	15:16	11:30	3:22
Rush Run	5:23	9:38	15:24	11:38	3:30
Brilliant	5:29	9:44	15:30	11:44	3:36
Mingo Je	5:35	9:48	15:36	11:50	3:42
Steubenville	5:44	9:56	15:45	12:00	3:51
Costonia	5:44	9:56	15:45	12:00	3:51
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Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 341 and 342, and Parlor Cars on Nos. 337 and 338 between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. No. 336 connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. No. 340 for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and 337 connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas branch. Nos. 340 and 360 connect with Nos. 335 and 337 at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager, 11-28-97, H. PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, 11-28-97, H. PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

"Novelty" Machine Works

Model Making, Die Making, General Machine Work and Repairs.

Bicycles. Sole agents for the WINTON BICYCLE, a first-class bike, at reasonable price. Bicycle repairing a special feature. All work skillfully attended to, with promptness.

REX & DEAN, 127 Fourth Street.

ELECTRICITY!

THE OHIO ELECTRIC CO.

Is prepared to furnish anything in the electric line, from a complete plant down to the smallest article, such as Dynamos, Motors, Gas Engines, Switch Boards, Electric Bells, Annunciators, Electric Alarms, Batteries, etc. High grade goods and first-class work.

J. A. SWANEY.

Telephone

THREE OF ONE FAMILY

Were Arrested by the Police Saturday Night.

ONE WILL HAVE A TRIAL

Mayor Bough Had the Wickedness of an unusually long list of offenders to consider this morning, and some doses of justice sufficiently severe to make the principals remember the occasion, were given out.

John Gourley was fined \$5 and costs after he had decided that he was guilty of being drunk and disorderly. Gourley, in company with his brother, Dave, and his mother, Mrs. Gourley, was arrested by Officers Morley, Woods and McCullough Saturday night. The police were called to the Gourley residence by a message which said a big row was in progress and the neighborhood was being disturbed. Dave declared he was innocent of the charge, and will be given a trial this afternoon.

A man who gave the name of Gray was arrested in Market street Saturday night by Chief Johnson. He left a deposit, and appeared at the appointed time this morning. He acknowledged to having been arrested on other occasions, but upon promising to be good in the future the mayor allowed him to go on payment of \$9.60.

Officer Grim arrested Neil Laird in Broadway Saturday afternoon. He was a plain drunk, and when his wife appeared this morning and paid the \$6.60 demanded he was released.

Thomas Ford, an employe of the Chetwynd pottery, was found drunk in Dew Drop alley by Officer McCullough. He told the mayor he had not been arrested in four years, and was given \$3 and costs.

John Brown was credited to Officer Grim because that officer had arrested him in Broadway Saturday afternoon. He was drunk, and got \$2 and costs.

Officer McCullough arrested Charles Conson in Sixth street Saturday night. He was disorderly, and upon leaving a forfeit Sunday was released.

Fred Howard was taken to jail Saturday night by Officer Grim who wanted him for an old fine. He paid and was released.

SAD NEWS

Came to Criss McConnell Late Saturday Afternoon.

Criss McConnell, of the News Review composing room, received the sad intelligence late Saturday afternoon that his brother, Clarence W. McConnell, had been seriously injured while stepping from a train on the Cleveland, Canton and Southern road at Carrollton. One leg was amputated, and he received a blow on the back of his head. It is believed that he will recover.

NEXT SATURDAY

Will the Bridge Matter Be Heard By Judge Jackson.

Judge Jackson, in the United States court at Parkersburg, will, next Saturday, hear the arguments to show that the appointment of Hon. S. P. White as receiver for the bridge company should be made permanent. A number of interested parties from this city will be present.

Wedding Bells.

Mr. Ambrose E. Webber and Miss Jennie Gertrude Crabel, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Crabel, East Market street, were married this afternoon at 3:30, by the Rev. John Lloyd Lee. The young couple left on the 4:20 train this afternoon for New York and Washington, contemplating being absent for the next two weeks. Upon their return they will go to housekeeping on Fourth street.

WATER CONSUMERS.

Water consumers will make note that prompt payment of water rent will save the consumer added percentage. Be wise and attend to this matter in time.

TRUSTEES.

After a Bicycle Path.

It is probable the wheelmen of the city will attempt to revive the project to have a bicycle path along the East End road.

It is argued that the work can be done very easily while the road is being improved, and it is thought enough money could be raised to stand the expense as many wheelmen are willing to give \$5 toward building the path.

News Review for news.

PATRIOTISM OF TEXAS.

E. H. R. Green Says the State Wants to Show It by a Display of Flags.

According to E. H. R. Green of Terrell, Tex., Hetty Green's son, preparations are being made for a great display of the American flag throughout the Lone Star State if war shall be formally declared between this country and Spain.

Mr. Green, who is president of the Texas Midland railroad and is in Chicago on private business, recently said: "Members of all parties and classes of people seem united on the proposition



E. H. R. GREEN.

of making a great patriotic display with the formal announcement of war if it comes. The most intense patriotism prevails throughout the entire state. Everybody seems desirous of showing the rest of the country just where Texas stands on the proposition of a war in behalf of the country's honor. I have been overrun with requests to use my influence with the authorities at Washington to secure permission for different people to raise companies and regiments of volunteers in case of war.

"The flag idea, which was started by our road, has spread with wonderful rapidity, and I am here commissioned to secure many flags for different people and towns for display at the proper time. There is some anxiety among the people of Galveston lest the Spanish cruisers or men-of-war bombard that city. Everybody is for war, however. I was something of a peace man, but there no longer seems to be anything else for us to do but fight, and I think the sooner we get at it the better."—Chicago Tribune.

PATRIOTIC NAVAJOES.

Through an Old Scout They Offer Their Services to Fight Against Spain.

Following the example of the Sioux, the Navajoes of Colorado have offered their services to fight against Spain. Robert Mitchell of Montezuma county writes to Governor Adams:

"I have the honor to inform you of 100 to 500 Navajo Indians who have offered their services to defend the United States against Spain at a council held at my camp, and who requested me to write to your excellency. If required, they can be ready in 12 hours, properly equipped in horses and arms, to defend their country. Having had experience of 20 years as a scout with the army in the west and with all tribes, I pronounce them the best scouts of the Indian race."

The Navajoes are the most numerous and among the most intelligent of the Indian tribes of the southwest. They are also the most peaceful and industrious. They manufacture articles for sale, plant crops and raise horses, sheep and cattle and are entirely self supporting. They go to battle in war paint.—New York World.

PATRIOTIC SIOUX CHIEF.

Offers to Raise a Regiment From Among His Tribesmen.

Indian Inspector McLaughlin has written a friend in St. Paul that Crow Dog, the famous old chief of the Sioux Indians at the Rose Bud agency, has offered to raise a regiment of young bucks for service in the event of war. Major McLaughlin, speaking of the proposition, says:

"One could get together from their number as fine a body of irregular troops as there is in the world. They are fine riders, expert with the rifle, have lots of endurance, are thoroughly at home in any weather, and for scouting work and irregular duty and even fighting in extended order they would be the equals of any troops in the country. The Sioux are thoroughly loyal and could be relied upon to do their whole duty in any place they were put. If the government desires their aid, I can assure it not less than 1,000 fine fellows from the Sioux agencies."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Chalky Bed of the Atlantic.

The bed of the Atlantic from 400 to 2,000 fathoms is covered with an ooze, or very fine chalky deposit, consisting to a great extent of minute broken shells.

Near the Caspian sea there are several "eternal fires," so called by the natives, where natural gas issues from the ground and has been on fire for ages.

The stem side of the orange is not nearly so sweet and juicy as the other half.

CONGRESS OF MINERS.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AT SALT LAKE CITY.

The Assemblage May Number 3,000 Delegates at the July Session—Consuls Invited to Participate—Social and Business Programme Outlined.

A flood of correspondence is being received at the headquarters of the international mining congress at Salt Lake City, indicating a very large attendance at the convention to be held the first week in July. While the number of delegates at the Denver session last summer exceeded 1,000, it seems likely from the indications now that the Salt Lake meeting will have two or three times that number. Although the official call for the appointment of delegates has been out a few days letters are coming in from every direction assuring the executive committee that the bodies invited to be represented will accept the invitation almost without exception. The call provides for five delegates from each county, city, town, mining bureau, mining exchange, real estate exchange, chamber of commerce, board of trade, miners' union and trade and labor assemblies. Other organized commercial bodies are also invited to send delegates. Besides, the governor of each state and territory has been invited to name 30 delegates at large, and one additional delegate is allowed from cities and towns for each 10,000 population.

After canvassing the number of organizations included in the call and approximating from returns already received the proportional representation of each the committee in charge has decided that it will be necessary to make provision for the entertainment of 2,000 to 3,000 delegates, aside from the large number of mining men and others interested in the proceedings of the congress who will not come in official capacity.

To provide for properly receiving and entertaining these people a local executive committee has been formed. The committee's estimate of the cost of entertaining the congress is \$6,000, and a large part of that sum already has been subscribed by people of Salt Lake City. There is no question that the sum lacking will be forthcoming in ample time to furnish an acceptable programme.

Invitations have been issued to the representatives of foreign nations in Washington asking them to see that their governments are represented at the congress. The consular agents of Denmark, Italy and Belgium in Denver already have taken the matter up. These three nations, with Mexico and Venezuela, were represented at the Denver congress and took an active part in its proceedings.

The programme to be provided for the visitors in a social way will include a special concert in the famous Mormon Tabernacle by the Tabernacle choir of 500 voices; a reception at Saltair, one of the great bathing resorts of Salt Lake; visits to the famous mining camps near by, and a military reception and concert at Fort Douglas.

The programme for the business sessions will include papers by specialists and discussions on all the more important subjects affecting the mining industry. It is intended to have every phase of the business represented by prominent men in their particular lines, whether investors, mining engineers, mine managers, makers of mining machinery, smelters or laborers. The government will be asked to send one or more representatives of the interior department to take part in the convention.

Among the matters of special interest to be discussed the first and most important will be the report of the committee appointed at Denver to urge upon congress the establishment of a department of mines and mining, with a cabinet officer at its head. A. F. Pence is chairman of this committee and his report will tell the delegates what progress has been made and what may be expected in that direction. Next and almost equally important will be the report of the committee appointed to consider the advisability of a recodification of the federal mining laws. Under this head will come up the question of the law concerning extra lateral rights and the law of apex, the uniformity of state mineral land laws and the mining district laws.

California, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona have a matter of special interest to them before the convention in the memorial to congress urging the opening of the Spanish land grants in these states and territories to miners and prospectors. Utah's special subject will be a resolution asking congress to have a geological and topographical survey made of the entire Oquirrh range, connecting the mining camps of Bingham, Mercur, Ophir and Tintic.

Legislation affecting labor in mines is another subject of moment, and an invitation already has been issued to one of the most prominent mining lawyers in the country, a resident of Colorado, to present that subject for consideration. Utah will contribute to the discussion the result of experience there with the eight hour law which was recently upheld in a decision of the United States supreme court. Although at first it was intended not

to ask the outside states to make an exhibit, but rather to establish a fine collection of Utah mineral products for exhibition, recent correspondence indicates the determination of other states to be included in the display, and the committee is making arrangements to provide for their proper installation.

All the sessions of the congress will be held in the assembly hall of the Mormon church, unless the attendance proves too large for its capacious auditorium, in which event the church authorities have offered the use of the tabernacle, which would seat 6,000 delegates.—Chicago Record.

Unusual.

Papa—Your young man wasn't here last night, was he?

Mildred—Yes. What made you think he wasn't?

Papa—I saw that you had a light in the parlor when I got home at 9 o'clock.

Mildred (thinking of something else)—He brought a friend with him last night.—Chicago News.

WANTED.

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Rochester		6:40	2:15	5:00	11:00	8:10	10	
Beaver		6:45	2:20	5:05	11:55	8:24	24	
Vanport		6:50		5:38	11:59	8:29	29	
Industry		7:00		5:50	12:10	8:41	41	
Cooks Ferry		7:03		5:55	12:11	8:45	45	
Smiths Ferry		7:11	2:40	6:04	12:30	8:54	54	
West Liverpool		7:20	2:49	6:14	12:30	8:54	54	
Wellsville	ar	7:35	3:00	6:28	12:40	9:15	15	
Wellsville	lv	7:45				12:45		
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Waverly		18:28	3:40	7:30	6:37	11:32		
Waverly	ar	8:44	4:00	7:45	6:55	11:45		
Waverly	lv	8:44	4:00	7:45	6:55	11:45		
Waverly	ar	8:51	4:10	7:53	7:05	11:53		
Waverly	lv	8:58	4:20	8:00	7:14	12:01		
Waverly	ar	9:07	4:32	8:09	7:24	12:10		
Waverly	lv	9:14	4:40	8:16	7:31	12:17		
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Waverly	ar	9:40	5:10	8:35	7:58	12:35		
Waverly	lv	9:50	5:20	8:45	8:10	12:45		
Waverly	ar	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	
Eastward.		3:40	3:46	3:48	3:50	4:08	4:18	
		AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	
Waverly	lv	4:45	19:00	14:45	11:00	12:25	25	• Daily Mails.
Waverly	ar	4:45	19:00	14:45	11:00	12:25	25	
Waverly	lv	5:01	19:15	15:02	11:16	13:05	05	
Waverly	ar	5:10	19:20	15:12	11:26	13:15	15	
Waverly	lv	5:15	19:25	15:17	11:28	13:20	20	
Waverly	ar	5:20	19:30	15:22	11:34	13:25	25	
Waverly	lv	5:28	19:41	15:31	11:42	13:30	30	
Waverly	ar	5:34	19:46	15:37	11:48	13:40	40	
Waverly	lv	5:44	19:56	15:47	11:58	14:00	00	
Waverly	ar	5:50	20:00	15:50	12:00	14:15	15	
Waverly	lv	6:00	20:12	16:00	12:11	14:20	20	
Waverly	ar	6:07	20:19	16:07	12:19	14:27	27	
Waverly	lv	6:11	20:20	16:11	12:21	14:30	30	
Waverly	ar	6:13	20:30	16:13	12:27	14:37	37	
Waverly	lv	6:20	20:35	16:20	12:33	14:47	47	
Waverly	ar	6:31	20:45	16:31	12:43	14:57	57	
Waverly	lv	6:31	20:45	16:31	12:43	14:57	57	
Waverly	ar	6:35	20:50	16:41	12:45	15:05	05	
Waverly	lv	7:42				3:05		
Waverly	ar	7:48				3:12		
Waverly	lv	7:52				3:16		
Waverly	ar	8:04				3:28		
Waverly	lv	8:19				3:43		
Waverly	ar	8:30				3:53		
Waverly	lv	8:39				4:03		
Waverly	ar	10:05				4:38		
Waverly	lv	10:05				5:06		
Waverly	ar	11:02				5:25		
Waverly	lv	12:10				6:25		
Waverly	ar	6:51	11:00	6:51	3:10	3:50		
Waverly	lv	6:57	11:10	6:57	3:20	4:01		
Waverly	ar	7:07	11:20	7:08	3:30	4:12		
Waverly	lv	7:20	11:35	7:22	3:38	4:20		
Waverly	ar	7:34	11:40	7:36	3:42	4:26		
Waverly	lv	7:40	11:45	7:42	3:45	4:30		
Waverly	ar	7:50	11:50	7:52	3:48	4:33		
Waverly	lv	7:51	11:55	7:53	3:51	4:36		
Waverly	ar	8:00	12:00	8:02	3:54	4:40		
Waverly	lv	8:10	12:10	8:12	4:00	4:50		
Waverly	ar	8:50	12:40	8:52	4:10	5:00		
Waverly	lv	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	

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HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

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THE BATTLESHIP ALABAMA.

May 18 Set For the Date to Launch the New Ship.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—May 18 has been fixed as the date for the launching of the United States battleship Alabama, in course of construction at Cramps' shipyard. Miss Morgan, daughter of United States Senator Morgan, will, it is stated, christen the ship named in honor of her native state.

The Alabama will be the first in the water of the three big battleships contracted for in October, 1896. The other two, the Wisconsin and Illinois, are being built respectively at San Francisco and Newport News. All three are identically alike. The Alabama's keel was laid in November, 1896, and work on her has been considerably delayed.

Because over the question of the price the government should pay for armor plate. This matter is likely to be settled speed-

ily now, as the bill providing for the payment of \$400 a ton for armor has passed the house and is now pending in the senate.

The size of the the Alabama can be comprehended from the fact that she is eight feet longer than the large battleship Iowa, completed by the Cramps last year. She is not in the naval register and is technically known as a first class seagoing battleship.

WARLIKE AT KEY WEST.

Troops and Fleet Both There—Chaplain Chidwick Preaches.

KEY WEST, April 18.—The fleet in the harbor and the military on land give this lazy little town a warlike aspect which sits strangely on it. The colored troops, 175 in number, have been quartered in old Fort Taylor. They are a stalwart body of men, many of whom have seen war service in Indian campaigns and most of them rank high as sharpshooters.

Some of the local papers have been protesting against having colored troops sent here, but the colored troops were greeted with only words of praise.

There was no movement of the fleet Sunday. Chaplain Chidwick celebrated mass on the Cincinnati in the morning and last night preached in the Catholic church. The Nashville took the patrol last night.

Spanish Warship Sighted.

LONDON, April 18.—The Spanish warship Barcelona has passed Dover, bound west.

MOODY ADDRESSED THOUSANDS.

He and Chapman Holding Big Meetings at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 18.—In the presence of nearly 8,000 people Dwight L. Moody and Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman inaugurated their week of evangelistic meetings in the exposition building yesterday. Two meetings were held, one at 3 p. m. for men and women and one at 8 p. m. for men only. The first one filled the immense auditorium, every seat being occupied when Mr. Moody first stepped to the front of the speaker's desk. The second was as large in proportion. Both meetings were imbued with Mr. Moody's magnetic personality, and he moved and swayed his hearers as few men can do.

Martinelli at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 18.—Archbishop Sebastian Martinelli, papal delegate to the United States, assisted at the dedication of the new Italian church, Our Lady Help of Christians, on Meadow street, Sunday. This evening the papal delegate will be banqueted at the Columbus club.

PRESIDENT WENT TO CHURCH.

The First Quiet Sunday in Washington For Some Time.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—For the first time in several weeks President McKinley was able to devote Sunday almost entirely to his family and to resume his churchgoing, which had been interrupted by the important Sunday conferences with the members of the cabinet.

In company with Mrs. McKinley and some friends, the president in the afternoon went for a long drive, thoroughly enjoying the country scenery which, because of the advanced spring-like weather, has begun to put on its summer dress. Assistant Secretary Day was at the White House for a short time in the morning and saw the president. Vice President Hobart and Postmaster General Gary also called while the president was at church.

In the war and navy departments there was also lacking that evidence of activity and rush which has characterized them for so many Sundays past.

The Combine Effect.

AKRON, April 18.—Negotiations to consolidate the Goodrich of Akron, Goodyear of Connecticut and Butler of New Jersey, the three leading hard rubber companies of the country, have been closed. The consolidation will take effect on April 26 and the main offices will be in New York city.

Mrs. Burson Suicided.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 18.—Mrs. Jane Burson, wife of a prominent citizen of Canton, O., has committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart. She suffered with cancer of the stomach. In a note she left to her husband, she says she could bear her suffering no longer and asked forgiveness for her act.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Louisville.....0 0 1 0 2 0 0 1 0-4 12 1
Pittsburg.....0 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 0-5 8 0
Batteries—Fraser and Wilson; Tannehill and Schriver. Umpires—Cushman and Heydler. Attendance, 13,000.

At Cincinnati.....7 3 0 0 0 0 1 1 0-12 11 1
Cleveland.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 5 4
Batteries—Hawley and Peitz; Kelb and Creiger. Umpires—Swartwood and Wood. Attendance, 15,504.

At St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-1 6 11
Chicago.....0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 0-14 11 1
Batteries—Carsey, Daniel, Hughey and Clements; Thornton and Donahue. Umpires—McDonald and O'Day. Attendance, 6,000.

Saturday's League Games.

Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 6.
Boston, 4; New York, 2.
Baltimore, 3; Washington, 3.
Pittsburg, 3; Louisville, 1.
Cleveland, 3; Cincinnati, 1.
St. Louis-Chicago—Fire.

League Standing.
W L P. e. W L P. e.
Chicago.....2 0 .1000 Cleveland.. 1 2 .333
Boston.....1 0 .1000 Louisville.. 1 2 .333
Baltimore.. 1 0 .1000 Phila..... 0 1 .000
Brooklyn.. 1 0 .1000 New York.. 0 1 .000
Cincinnati. 2 1 .667 Wash..... 0 1 .000
Pittsburg.. 2 1 .667 St. Louis... 0 2 .000

Pittsburg at Louisville, Boston at New York, Brooklyn at Philadelphia, Chicago at St. Louis and Baltimore at Washington.

A Duel in the Dark.

Perhaps the most laughable French duel ever fought took place on Nov. 21, 1878, at Plessis-Fiquet and was "fought" between two no less personages than Gambetta, who was then practically the dictator of France, and M. de Fourton.

Some heated words had passed between the two in the chamber of deputies, for which, according to the French idea of honor, nothing could atone except a duel. The two men met, therefore, on the field, attended by their seconds and the surgeons.

A look over the field was enough to convince any one present that there would be no occasion for the doctors' services. A thick November fog overhung the scene—so thick that one could hardly see his hand before his face. The arrangements for the duel required that it should be fought at 35 paces.

Nor was the fog the only thing which tended to put the combatants out of sight of each other. On the way to the field M. de Fourton said:

"M. Gambetta has but one eye, and I am shortsighted, so the game will be about even."

It was rendered still more "even" by the fog. Neither man could see the other, and the sole danger was to the seconds and the doctors.

Almost miraculously the two bullets which were exchanged missed the persons in attendance. Everybody's honor was satisfied, and the whole party went home.

"That," said M. Gambetta on the way, "was as near to being a skirmish in the dark as anything I ever saw."—Youth's Companion.

A Bowery Boy in Philadelphia.

One of the guests of the Hotel Lafayette, a young man who was evidently very much bored by something or other, sauntered up to the clerk's desk last evening and asked, "What time is the first train in the morning?"

"The first train?" repeated the affable clerk, somewhat staggered at the broadness of the inquiry. "In which direction?"

"The first train out," replied the young man impatiently.

"But to what point do you wish to go? They run in all directions, you know," suggested the hotel man.

"To New York, of course," said the other, and upon receiving the desired information he left orders to be called in time to make the connection.

"There's a typical New Yorker of the class who sneer at Philadelphia," remarked a bystander as the clerk reached for a pitcher of ice water. "He thinks that Gotham is the only place in the world with which this city is connected by rail."

Reference to the register showed that the youth did hail from the metropolis, and he left word for his mail to be sent to an address on the Bowery.—Philadelphia Record.

An English Boy's Reading.

When you have to play football and go in for house runs and do prep., to say nothing of spending some hours a day in form, you don't get very much time for reading. Besides, it's rather smugish to read much out of school. The thing to do is to read in form, which is quite easy when your form master is shortsighted. Just stick your book in the lid of your desk, under your construe, and you can read away as much as you like. Only it has to be a thin book. The best for this purpose is the "Red Rovers of Mexico," because it is printed on very thin paper and has a paper cover. Besides, it only costs a penny, and even this expense may be diminished by tearing out the pages and passing them round as you read them. Every chap in the upper fourth has read the "Red Rovers of Mexico." It's—well—rather steep, you know. You can't believe all of it, but it really isn't half bad.—Academy.

Keeping Fish Alive.

Some time ago I had the pleasure of visiting Flensburg, a seaport town on the east coast of Sleswick-Holstein, and was much struck with the system I there observed of bringing to port fish which was intended for immediate consumption.

Instead of packing the fish in the hold of the vessel the fishermen use flat, oblong boxes drilled with holes to allow free access of water, and into these the live fish are placed as soon as caught and are towed under water.

By this means the fish are kept alive until the harbor is reached, and they are then taken out of the boxes and sold alive on the quay, so that there can be no question as to their absolute freshness.—Strand Magazine.

The Cave Dweller as an Artist.

We must remember that there are not such things as lines in nature. Whether we use them to represent a human profile, the depth of a shadow, the darkness of a cloak or a thundercloud, they are mere conventional symbols. They were invented a long time ago by a distinguished sportsman who was also a heaven born amateur artist—the John Leech of his day—who engraved for us (from life) the picture of a mammoth on one of its own tusks. And we have accepted them ever since as the cheapest and simplest way of interpreting in

—George du Maurier in Harper's Magazine.

M. WADE, JEWELER.

SENTENCE CONTEST NO.2.

SAVE

advertisements appearing in this space from Tuesday, April 19, to Wednesday, April 27, inclusive. Their first and last letters will form a sentence.

There is a reward at

WADE'S

store for the first person bringing the correct answer. There will be eight

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Whoever digs the sentence out of the sixteen letters will find a big nugget of truth.

205 Market St., East Liverpool, Ohio.

The First National Bank

Of East Liverpool, O.

President—DAVID BOYCE.
Vice President—J. M. KELLY.
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID BOYCE, W. L. THOMPSON,
J. M. KELLY, O. C. VODREY,
B. C. SIMMS, JNO. C. THOMPSON

Capital, - - - \$100,000
Surplus, - - - 50,000

General Banking Business.

Invite Business and Personal Accounts

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

193 Washington Street.

SMITH &



PHILLIPS

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SHARES \$100 EACH.

—For Borrowers and Investors—
LOANS MADE FROM \$100 UP.

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Depository: First National Bank.

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Temporary Office: Grand Opera House Block, Office of Herbert & Travis.

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C. N. Evans

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HAWARDEN, April 18.—Mr. Gladstone's doctors say there has been little change in his condition during the past week. Mrs. Gladstone and the other members of the family attended service in the Hawarden church Sunday morning, Rev. Stephen Gladstone officiating.

Indicating the gravity of Mr. Gladstone's condition, it is noted that the officiating clergyman requested the prayers of the church for his father. He also requested the prayers of his congregation that "peace might be maintained between two great Christian countries, the United States and Spain."

THE BATTLESHIP ALABAMA.

May 18 Set For the Date to Launch the New Ship.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—May 18 has been fixed as the date for the launching of the United States battleship Alabama, in course of construction at Cramps' shipyard. Miss Morgan, daughter of United States Senator Morgan, will, it is stated, christen the ship named in honor of her native state.

The Alabama will be the first in the water of the three big battleships contracted for in October, 1896. The other two, the Wisconsin and Illinois, are being built respectively at San Francisco and Newport News. All three are identically alike. The Alabama's keel was laid in November, 1896, and work on her has been considerably delayed over the question of the price the government should pay for armor plate. This matter is likely to be settled speedily now, as the bill providing for the payment of \$400 a ton for armor has passed the house and is now pending in the senate.

The size of the the Alabama can be comprehended from the fact that she is eight feet longer than the large battleship Iowa, completed by the Cramps last year. She is not in the naval register and is technically known as a first class seagoing battleship.

WARLIKE AT KEY WEST.
Troops and Fleet Both There—Chaplain Chidwick Preaches.

KEY WEST, April 18.—The fleet in the harbor and the military on land give this lazy little town a warlike aspect which sits strangely on it. The colored troops, 175 in number, have been quartered in old Fort Taylor. They are a stalwart body of men, many of whom have been war service in Indian campaigns and most of them rank high as sharpshooters.

Some of the local papers have been protesting against having colored troops sent here, but the colored troops were greeted with only words of praise.

There was no movement of the fleet Sunday. Chaplain Chidwick celebrated mass on the Cincinnati in the morning and last night preached in the Catholic church. The Nashville took the patrol last night.

Spanish Warship Sighted.

LONDON, April 18.—The Spanish warship Earcelona has passed Dover, bound west.

MOODY ADDRESSED THOUSANDS.

He and Chapman Holding Big Meetings at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 18.—In the presence of nearly 8,000 people Dwight L. Moody and Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman inaugurated their week of evangelistic meetings in the exposition building yesterday. Two meetings were held, one at 3 p. m. for men and women and one at 8 p. m. for men only. The first one filled the immense auditorium, every seat being occupied when Mr. Moody first stepped to the front of the speaker's desk. The second was as large in proportion. Both meetings were imbued with Mr. Moody's magnetic personality, and he moved and swayed his hearers as few men can do.

Martinelli at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 18.—Archbishop Sebastian Martinelli, papal delegate to the United States, assisted at the dedication of the new Italian church, Our Lady Help of Christians, on Meadow street, Sunday. This evening the papal delegate will be banqueted at the Columbus club.

PRESIDENT WENT TO CHURCH.

The First Quiet Sunday in Washington For Some Time.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—For the first time in several weeks President McKinley was able to devote Sunday almost entirely to his family and to resume his churchgoing, which had been interrupted by the important Sunday conferences with the members of the cabinet.

In company with Mrs. McKinley and some friends, the president in the afternoon went for a long drive, thoroughly enjoying the country scenery which, because of the advanced spring-like weather, has begun to put on its summer dress. Assistant Secretary Day was at the White House for a short time in the morning and saw the president. Vice President Hobart and Postmaster General Gary also called while the president was at church.

In the war and navy departments there was also lacking that evidence of activity and rush which has characterized them for so many Sundays past.

The Combine Effect.

AKRON, April 18.—Negotiations to consolidate the Goodrich of Akron, Goodyear of Connecticut and Butler of New Jersey, the three leading hard rubber companies of the country, have been closed. The consolidation will take effect on April 26 and the main offices will be in New York city.

Mrs. Burson Suicided.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 18.—Mrs. Jane Burson, wife of a prominent citizen of Canton, O., has committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart. She suffered with cancer of the stomach. In a note she left to her husband, she says she could bear her suffering no longer and asked forgiveness for her act.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Louisville—
Louisville.....0 0 1 0 2 0 0 1 0—4 12 1
Pittsburg.....0 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 0—5 8 0
Batteries—Fraser and Wilson; Tannehill and Schriver. Umpires—Cushman and Heydler. Attendance, 13,000.

At Cincinnati—
Cincinnati.....7 3 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—12 11 1
Cleveland.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 4
Batteries—Hawley and Peitz; Kelb and Creiger. Umpires—Swartwood and Wood. Attendance, 15,504.

At St. Louis—
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 6 11
Chicago.....1 0 0 10 1 2 0 0 0—14 11 1
Batteries—Carsey, Daniel, Hughey and Clements; Thornton and Donahue. Umpires—McDonald and O'Day. Attendance, 6,000.

Saturday's League Games.

Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 6.
Boston, 4; New York, 2.
Baltimore, 3; Washington, 3.
Pittsburg, 3; Louisville, 1.
Cleveland, 3; Cincinnati, 1.
St. Louis-Chicago—Fire.

League Standing.
W L P. C. W L P. C.
Chicago.....2 0 1000
Boston.....1 0 1000
Baltimore.....1 0 1000
Brooklyn.....1 0 1000
Cincinnati.....2 1 .667
Pittsburg.....2 1 .667
Cleveland.....1 2 .333
Louisville.....1 2 .333
Philadelphia.....0 1 .000
New York.....0 1 .000
St. Louis.....0 2 .000

Pittsburg at Louisville, Boston at New York, Brooklyn at Philadelphia, Chicago at St. Louis and Baltimore at Washington.

A Duel in the Dark.
Perhaps the most laughable French duel ever fought took place on Nov. 21, 1878, at Plessis-Piquet and was "fought" between two no less personages than Gambetta, who was then practically the dictator of France, and M. de Fourton.

Some heated words had passed between the two in the chamber of deputies, for which, according to the French idea of honor, nothing could atone except a duel. The two men met, therefore, on the field, attended by their seconds and the surgeons.

A look over the field was enough to convince any one present that there would be no occasion for the doctors' services. A thick November fog overhung the scene—so thick that one could hardly see his hand before his face. The arrangements for the duel required that it should be fought at 35 paces.

Nor was the fog the only thing which tended to put the combatants out of sight of each other. On the way to the field M. de Fourton said:

"M. Gambetta has but one eye, and I am shortsighted, so the game will be about even."

It was rendered still more "even" by the fog. Neither man could see the other, and the sole danger was to the seconds and the doctors.

Almost miraculously the two bullets which were exchanged missed the persons in attendance. Everybody's honor was satisfied, and the whole party went home.

"That," said M. Gambetta on the way, "was as near to being a skirmish in the dark as anything I ever saw."—Youth's Companion.

A Bowery Boy In Philadelphia.

One of the guests of the Hotel Lafayette, a young man who was evidently very much bored by something or other, sauntered up to the clerk's desk last evening and asked, "What time is the first train in the morning?"

"The first train?" repeated the affable clerk, somewhat staggered at the broadness of the inquiry. "In which direction?"

"The first train out," replied the young man impatiently.

"But to what point do you wish to go? They run in all directions, you know," suggested the hotel man.

"To New York, of course," said the other, and upon receiving the desired information he left orders to be called in time to make the connection.

"There's a typical New Yorker of the class who sneer at Philadelphia," remarked a bystander as the clerk reached for a pitcher of ice water. "He thinks that Gotham is the only place in the world with which this city is connected by rail."

Reference to the register showed that the youth did hail from the metropolis, and he left word for his mail to be sent to an address on the Bowery.—Philadelphia Record.

An English Boy's Reading.

When you have to play football and go in for house runs and do prep., to say nothing of spending some hours a day in form, you don't get very much time for reading. Besides, it's rather smugish to read much out of school. The thing to do is to read in form, which is quite easy when your form master is shortsighted. Just stick your book in the lid of your desk, under your construe, and you can read away as much as you like. Only it has to be a thin book. The best for this purpose is the "Red Rovers of Mexico," because it is printed on very thin paper and has a paper cover. Besides, it only costs a penny, and even this expense may be diminished by tearing out the pages and passing them round as you read them. Every chap in the upper fourth has read the "Red Rovers of Mexico." It's—well—rather steep, you know. You can't believe all of it, but it really isn't half bad.—Academy.

Keeping Fish Alive.

Some time ago I had the pleasure of visiting Fleusburg, a seaport town on the east coast of Sleswick-Holstein, and was much struck with the system I there observed of bringing to port fish which was intended for immediate consumption.

Instead of packing the fish in the hold of the vessel the fishermen use flat, oblong boxes drilled with holes to allow free access of water, and into these the live fish are placed as soon as caught and are towed under water.

By this means the fish are kept alive until the harbor is reached, and they are then taken out of the boxes and sold alive on the quay, so that there can be no question as to their absolute freshness.—Strand Magazine.

The Cave Dweller as an Artist.

We must remember that there are no such things as lines in nature. Whether we use them to represent a human profile, the depth of a shadow, the darkness of a cloak or a thundercloud, they are mere conventional symbols. They were invented a long time ago by a distinguished sportsman who was also a heaven born amateur artist—the John Leech of his day—who engraved for us (from life) the picture of a mammoth on one of its own tusks. And we have accepted them ever since as the cheapest and simplest way of interpreting in

—George du Maurier in Harper's Magazine.

M. WADE, JEWELER.

SENTENCE CONTEST NO. 2.

SAVE
advertisements appearing in this space from Tuesday, April 19, to Wednesday, April 27, inclusive. Their first and last letters will form a sentence. There is a reward at

WADE'S
store for the first person bringing the correct answer. There will be eight

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Whoever digs the sentence out of the sixteen letters will find a big nugget of truth.

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Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

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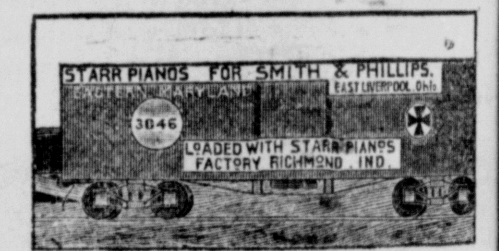
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